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MAGAZINE SECTION

Devoted to Literature, Science, Civic Improvement, Political Progress, Etc.



Washington

Adams

Jefferson

Madison

Monroe

Adams

Jackson

Van Buren

Harrison

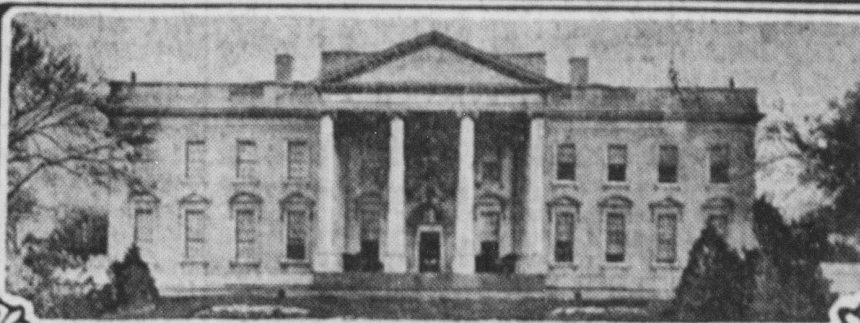
Tyler

Polk

Taylor

Fillmore

Pierce



The Common Interest and The Man

I could not have accepted a nomination which left me bound to any man or group of men.

No man can be just who is not free; and no man who has to show favors ought to undertake the solemn responsibility of government in any rank or post whatever, least of all in the supreme post of President of the United States.

To be free is not necessarily to be wise. But wisdom comes with counsel, with the frank and free conference of untrammelled men united in the common interest.

Should I be entrusted with the great office of President, I would seek counsel wherever it could be had upon free terms.

I know the temper of the great convention which nominated me; I know the temper of the country that lay back of that convention and spoke through it.

I heed with deep thankfulness the message you bring me from it.

I feel that I am surrounded by men whose principles and ambitions are those of true servants of the people.

I thank God, and will take courage.

—Close of Woodrow Wilson's speech of acceptance.



Buchanan

Lincoln

Johnson

Grant

Hayes

Garfield

Arthur

Cleveland

Harrison

Cleveland

McKinley

Roosevelt

Taft



WHY YOUR BURDEN IS HEAVY

By Oscar W. Underwood, Democratic Leader of the House

THE House has passed tariff bills at this session which would save the people of this country approximately \$650,000,000 annually if they had become laws.

The farmers' free list bill which passed the House, it is estimated, would have saved the people of this country \$390,000,000 annually. The first articles placed on the free list by this bill were agricultural implements. Our domestic production of agricultural implements amounts to over \$111,000,000 annually, our imports are less than \$165,000, and our exports during the last fiscal year were nearly \$36,000,000.

The bill placed sewing machines on the free list, meeting the requirements of the poor seamstress. The measure met the wishes of the farmers with free agricultural implements and free fence wire; the cotton grower with free bagging and ties; the builder with free lumber, laths and shingles; the great masses of city folk, pressed for food and clothing, with free meats, free leather and shoes, and free salt.

Under our tariff law a barrel of flour valued at \$4 abroad is taxed 25 per cent. ad valorem at our ports, or \$1 on the barrel. This bill removed the entire tax.

Beef valued at \$5.30 per 100 pounds abroad pays a tariff tax equivalent to 25.88 per cent., or \$1.50 per 100 pounds. This bill proposed to remove this entire tax.

Five times within practically a year the Democrats have passed a bill revising the wool schedule—their own bill at the first session of this Congress and then the compromise measure reported by the conferees of the two houses. The same two measures were passed at this session, and in addition to this the President's veto of the compromise bill was overridden. The Democratic bill vetoed by the President reduced the average rate of duty on wool manufactures from 90.10 per cent. to 48.36 per cent.

President Taft's veto of this measure means that the American people WILL PAY \$50,000,000 MORE FOR THEIR CLOTHES THIS YEAR than they would have if President Taft had signed it.

A wool hat valued at \$1 abroad and taxed 78 cents upon its entry into the United States, under the present tariff law, would have been taxed only 49 cents.

Flannel underwear valued at \$27 per dozen suits is taxed under the present law at the equivalent ad valorem rate of about 106 per cent. The Democratic bill proposed to reduce this to 49 per cent. A suit of ready-made woolen clothing worth in Europe \$10 is taxed under the present law at the equivalent ad valorem rate of 75 per cent., or \$7.50. The Democratic bill proposed to reduce

Mr. and Mrs. Consumer

SINCE JANUARY 1, 1912, A DEMOCRATIC HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES HAS PASSED TARIFF BILLS WHICH WOULD HAVE REDUCED

**The High Cost of Living
\$650,000,000 a Year.**

President Taft Vetoed

EVERY TARIFF MEASURE PRESENTED TO HIM WHICH IN THE SLIGHTEST DEGREE PROVIDED RELIEF FOR THE MANY FROM EXTORTION. HE USED HIS POWER TO PERPETUATE

Prohibitive Protection and THE TRUSTS

this tax from 75 to 49 per cent. and save the consumer \$2.60 per suit.

The cotton bill reduced the duties on cotton manufactures from 48.12 per cent. to 27.06 per cent., a reduction of the tariff burdens under this schedule from not less than \$200,000,000 to about \$112,000,000 for a year, or a saving of about \$88,000,000 for a twelve-month period.

Men's cotton half hose valued at eighty cents per dozen pairs wholesale are taxed under the present law at the equivalent ad valorem rate of about 92 per cent. The Democratic cotton bill proposed to reduce this to 40 per cent.

It proposed to reduce the tax on cotton thread from an equivalent rate of 34 per cent. to 15 per cent. A suit of ready-made cotton clothing valued at the foreign port at \$6 is taxed under our present law 50 per cent. ad valorem, or \$3 a suit. This Democratic bill proposed to reduce this tax to 30 per cent. and save the consumer \$1.20 per suit.

The bill revising the metal schedule reduced the average rate of duty on the entire schedule from 33.35 per cent. (imports of 1910), to 22.42 per cent. This revision, it is estimated, would have saved the American consumers in a twelve-month period more than \$80,000,000.

The revision of the chemical schedule would have effected a saving to American consumers of about \$17,000,000 by reducing the price of all chemicals, and at the same time the revenue to the Government would have been increased.

The bill placing sugar on the free list would have saved during a year not less than \$115,000,000 to the consumer. The tariff tax on sugar amounts to about 1½ cents per pound. The amount of sugar consumed in continental United States in 1911 was about 7,663,000,000 pounds, and the application of 1½ cents per pound to this consumption affords the estimate of \$115,000,000 as representing the saving to the people.

The House passed a bill providing for an excise tax on incomes, thereby transferring a considerable portion of the tax burdens to the wealthy, which are escaping their proper proportion.

The Excise Tax bill passed by the House provides for the extension of the Corporation Tax law so as to include individuals, firms and copartnerships. It accomplishes the very desirable purpose of transferring tax burdens from those less able to carry them to the shoulders of the wealthy, who have heretofore escaped from a proper share of taxation for the support of the Government.

The present burden of indirect taxation falls upon people having incomes of less than \$2,000 per year. A man whose net earnings amount to but \$5,000 per year would under this bill pay no tax. A man earning \$10,000 per year would pay nothing on the first \$5,000 and \$50 per year on the second \$5,000.

To Mr. Consumer:

The above is a matter of history; it is recorded in detail in the proceedings of the last session of Congress, and published in the *Congressional Record*. These facts are simply compiled from that source; there can be no quibble over them.

Mr. Consumer, you well know the cost of living is mounting higher and higher, while your salary or income does not keep pace with it. The result is, you can not buy as much as formerly, and in consequence you must deny yourself and family many comforts of life formerly enjoyed. You must wear plainer clothes, eat fewer delicacies, and in every way limit your expenditures to make ends meet.

You work just as hard, but get less for it—less comforts of life. The product of your toil no doubt is greater, but your share grows less—is there not SOMETHING RADICALLY WRONG with our industrial and economic conditions?

When you see private individuals squander over \$144,000 on a primary election in this State; others over a quarter of a million for a similar purpose, and then refer to it as a mere trifling political incident, should it not set you to thinking seriously before you vote in November?

Mr. Voter, did you ever discard your political prejudices, forget your party zeal, and like a plain, honest, sensible, practical man think these things over real seriously with yourself?

If you never did you should do so, out of regard for your wife and children, at least, before you vote in November. Have you been voting right, or are you only getting what you voted for—high tariffs and high cost of living?

Now is the time to think it over.

**IN NOVEMBER DO YOUR DUTY
BY VOTING RIGHT.**

An Address to all First Voters

By Governor Woodrow Wilson

TO ALL WHO VOTE THIS YEAR FOR THE FIRST TIME:

You are about to choose sides. You cannot choose upon the basis of what parties have done in the past, because the present happens to be radically unlike the past, particularly in America. Conditions have changed so fast within the last few years in the United States that nothing remains the same that it was, either in politics, in industry or in trade. Parties must deal with a new age.

It is for that reason that parties have of late seemed to be breaking up and that their programs have become confused. Their old way of looking at national questions does not suit the matters they have to deal with. The Republican party is going to pieces because it has used its power in the wrong way, and those men who acknowledge the fact have become "insurgents." The Democratic party has seemed, once and again, to break up into groups because great varieties of opinion were to be found among those who called themselves Democrats, and no common responsibility for the present conduct of the Federal Government has obliged them to draw together. Wherever Democrats have been entrusted with power and responsibility, as, for example, in individual States and the lower branch of Congress, they have shown no uncertainty of purpose. In choosing for the future, therefore, how are you to be guided? Upon your choice will largely depend the future action and character of parties.

Both parties ask you to follow them in a constructive program; both promise to choose with a free hand the measures which will be best for the country. Your question, then, comes to this: Which is freest to choose rightly, and which is most likely to choose what the mass of the people would choose, who do not wish to see special interests favored by the action and policy of the government? For, after all, the question resolves itself into, Who will serve you and who will serve special classes of your fellow citizens?

The Republican party has been in practically complete control of the Federal Government throughout the greater part of the last fifty years, and throughout that period, the period during which America was gaining her growth and all her national habits, it has followed one invariable and consistent policy; it has fostered every special interest, every body of capital that desired to exploit the natural resources up wealth. Its argument has been: then the interests will take care of the prosperous, and then big business will vast sums of money out of the pockets actions and make everything they buy them, in part, in wages." The doctrine on the other hand, that "the aim of masses prosperous, and that the intersequence; that the people must first be able to look out for themselves; that robs no one, but protects all."

A partnership of fifty years' standing party has for fifty years maintained a upon them for support and maintenance ing to pieces. It is not free to choose. evitably create a new party, start a new virtually join the Democrats, who are pathies and confidences of the Demo- people; its wish is to choose policies is free to do so.

The policy of the Republican party is. The tariff has become, not a means age. The tariff legislation of recent general and healthy economic development and of all extension and equalization of the opportunities of the people, but to secure profts to particular classes and combinations of producers.

Having created trusts, the dominant party has tried to "regulate" them, but its regulation has threatened to transfer the actual control of business to the government itself, and may in the long run only cement the partnership and corrupt the government; only make it the more necessary that the interests should maintain the party and control the government.

The Democratic party believes in such a revision of the tariff as will take out of it every feature of patronage and special favor, as will base it entirely on the need of revenue for the government and the wisest adjustment of the taxation involved to the interests of the people. It believes, moreover, not in such "regulation" of the trusts as will put business in the hands of the government, but in such laws as will punish individuals, the individuals in and behind the trusts, for every breach of public policy, for every act hostile to the common interests and to fair competition and a free opportunity for every man. In the language of Governor Harmon: "The evils with which we are now confronted are corporate in name, but individual in fact. Guilt is always personal. So long as officials can hide behind their corporations no remedy can be effective. When the government searches out the guilty man and makes corporate wrong-doing mean personal punishment and dishonor the laws will be obeyed."

The whole atmosphere of government, under Republican rule, has become an atmosphere of patronage, of governmental favor or hostility. Patronage is the mother of graft; favor breeds servility. The trusts control. Controlling markets, they control supply; controlling supply, they control price; controlling price, they control life. They control also employment. Who has now the full traditional American freedom of opportunity? What are you free to choose when you seek an independent opening in life, except either to serve a trust or to defy it? And who, under our present laws, has the strength to defy it?

This, then, is your choice: Will you act with those who have created this system and who cannot honorably extricate themselves from it, or will you act with those who mean slowly, steadily, persistently to change it, and draw the country forward to a better, a freer system; a system of more open opportunity, in which the government will accord no patronage and in which the law will make men as individuals responsible again.

WILSON—THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

Gov. Wilson is the only candidate who is more interested in reducing the cost of living for the people than in keeping up dividends for the trusts.

He is the only candidate before the country who is basing his campaign on the needs and rights of the whole American people.

He is the only candidate before the country to whom the people can look for a reduction of the high cost of living.

Gov. Wilson is the candidate whom the trusts fear and the people need.

or use the labor of the country to build "First take care of the interests, and common people; first make big business make the masses prosperous; first take of the people in the shape of tariff ex- more expensive, and then pay it back to of the Democratic party has always been, government must first be to make the ests will then prosper as a natural con- taken care of, and then the interests will the only right government is that which

cannot easily be broken. The Republican partnership with the interests, depends and cannot break with them without go- Those within its ranks who revolt in- party tradition. They fling out and free from entangling alliances. The sym- cratic party are with the masses of the which will be in the interest of all; and

has made the power of the trusts what it of protection, but a means of patron- years has been designed, not to effect a of the opportunities of the people, but to

REPUBLICANS ENDORSE WILSON

They Have Faith in the Man

Evidence of the widespread distrust among progressive Republicans for Colonel Roosevelt and disgust for the failure of the Taft administration to make good its pledges, is coming daily to The Wilson National Progressive Republican League in the form of communications from Republicans all over the country. A great majority of these dissenting Republicans say they will vote for Governor Wilson in the belief that he will give to the country what it needs in the way of Progressive legislation. They feel no such assurance from either President Taft or the Third Term candidate.

Charles C. Burrill, President of the Burrill National Bank of Ellsworth, Maine, says: "The principles of true Democracy are, in my opinion, what every true American should accept and maintain so far as in him lies. Therefore the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson has my hearty co-operation."

Frank W. Tickner, General Superintendent, Valley Mould and Iron Company, of Sharpsville, Pa., says: "I feel that I cannot vote for Mr. Taft, who is an unfortunate blunderer; and Mr. Roosevelt is apparently a neurotic. Therefore my vote will be given to Gov. Wilson, who appears to me level headed and at the same time progressive."

Clayton Wolcott, head of The Wolcott Hardware Company, of Plantsville, Conn., says: "I am glad to go on record as a Republican who will vote for Governor Wilson for President. I believe Governor Wilson is the only true progressive candidate for President."

A. Donald Weston, lumber dealer, Mechanic Falls, Maine, says: "No one save a rank stand-patter—and this I think is the term for a man who votes the Republican ticket solely because he has always done so and who votes by sentiment rather than by conviction—can conscientiously vote for Taft and endorse another four years of lax government. Nor can one delude himself and think that a vote for Roosevelt is a step towards progressive government. Such a vote is simply given to a 'spite' candidate who cares nothing about people or principles if only his insatiable ambition can be satisfied."

More than fifty thousand progressive Republicans have enrolled since the movement to organize The Wilson National Progressive Republican league began early in September. The most recent acquisition to the League ranks is Walter W. Pollock, of Cleveland, who was Senator LaFollette's chief aide in Ohio, in the primary campaign. Most of Senator LaFollette's Ohio supporters indicate that they will support Governor Wilson.

GRANT'S SON FOR WILSON.

Jesse R. Grant, who is a son of President Grant, is one of the most enthusias-

tic and firm supporters of Gov. Wilson.

"I am going to do all in my power to bring about the election of Governor Wilson," said Mr. Grant. "I know of no one better equipped to grace the White House than Gov. Wilson. His views on the tariff are appealing to the substantial and sensible business men of the country. I think he is going to receive the greatest number of Republican votes ever given to a Democratic candidate for office."

"If Governor Wilson is to lose any Democratic votes I have yet to hear of the fact. The independent voter is in favor of him and in view of all this, I do not see the slightest chance for any of the other candidates to even give him a close race."

"I would not undertake to predict what will be the fate of the Republican party after this election, but I am convinced that it will never be swallowed up by the followers of Col. Roosevelt."

SENATOR WORKS FOR WILSON.

Senator John D. Works, of California, a progressive Republican, announced that he would vote for Gov. Wilson for President. He urges all progressive Republi-

**Governor Wilson
Is the Only
True Progressive
Candidate for
President**

cans to do the same, holding that the Third Term candidate is not a true progressive and that President Taft was not honestly nominated.

This is the most important defection since the third term candidate himself left the party. It is the direct result of the progressives of California, led by Gov. Hiram Johnson, now progressive candidate for Vice President, seizing the Republican electoral vote and excluding Taft electors from it.

SPRECKELS FOR WILSON.

Rudolph Spreckels, of California, the independent Republican, who is now organizing Wilson Republican Progressive Leagues, declared that fully 2,500 Republicans had joined the movement in Pennsylvania. He said that the organization in Philadelphia would command the attention of more than 200 strong Republicans and indicated that the safety of the country was in the election of a real progressive and not a man with a personal ambition.

Explaining his reasons for supporting Governor Wilson Mr. Spreckels gave this statement:

"I am now, and have always been a sincere Republican and I do not propose to allow any man or set of men to lead me out or drive me out of my party. In the primaries of last spring it was clearly demonstrated that in no section of the country did President Taft show that he represented the thought and feelings of the rank and file of the Republican party."

"His nomination at Chicago under these conditions was most unfortunate and his election rendered impossible. At the same time there was no need or excuse for disrupting the Republican party by the organization of a third party, or as I term it a third-term movement."

"I happen to know that there were enough so-called reactionaries at Chicago to have effected the nomination of Governor Hadley or some other high type Progressive. But, no. Theodore Roosevelt would not have it. For many years I have had Colonel Roosevelt as my very good friend and I have entertained the highest regard for him. But to-day I consider that he is fighting to gratify a personal ambition and not for a cause. I have not yet come to the belief that any one man is an essential necessity in this country."

"In my hand I have a list of 2,500 independent Republicans in Pennsylvania who have written offering their support of the movement. These were in large part voluntary offers of support. It is our purpose to send literature and speakers to these branches."

Dean of the Yale Law School (Taft's Own University) Gives His Reasons.

By Henry Wade Rogers: I shall vote for Woodrow Wilson for President for these reasons:

To punish the Republican party as the representative of the mercenary interests that have preyed upon the people for a generation, and to punish it for the sins of big business in partnership with crooked politics.

Because the policies of the Republican party tend to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. Those policies widen the gulf between the rich and the poor. The crying need to-day confronting all civilized states is to narrow the too-wide gulf between those who are too rich and those who are too poor. The Republican party in recent years, and after accomplishing the abolition of slavery, has shown a singular indifference to the divine injunction to consider the poor.

Because Woodrow Wilson possesses the energy, the ability, the courage, the independence, the respect for the constitution and laws which are so necessary if one is to fill the high office of President of the United States.

I believe that his personal qualities are such that he will be more successful in getting things done than Roosevelt or Taft.

The Office of Auditor General

By Robert E. Cresswell, Democratic Nominee

The history of the Republican party in Pennsylvania is the history of a political machine which is more powerful and shapes the political destiny of more people than many of the sovereigns of Europe. Over this political machine the Camerons, the Quays and the Penroses have in turn exercised all the powers usually vested in the absolute monarchs of the old world.

It has long been the custom to permit the leader, who happened to be in power, to hold sway during his life. But in our day we see the spectacle of two powerful political bosses contending for the right to hold undisputed sway as the head of this powerful party, and the thoughtful voter may well pause to consider why it is that such strenuous efforts are being put forth on the one hand by Penrose to retain the power he has held, and on the other hand by Flinn to secure for himself the right to wield sway over the machine in the future.

ONE MAN CONTROLS THE STATE

It has been said that one of the two Senators for this state represents in the United States Senate the Standard Oil company, the Pennsylvania Railroad company and the banking interests; that he controls two votes in the United States Senate, a majority of the Pennsylvania representation in the House, the Governor of this Commonwealth as well as the Legislature, and that there are close bonds of intimacy between him and the courts.

AN IMPORTANT COG

It has long been known that the office of Auditor General, in the hands of a trusted lieutenant, is a very important cog in the Republican machine, and to convince one of the logic of the argument, it is only necessary to point out some of the duties of the Auditor General and the manner in which they may be exercised.

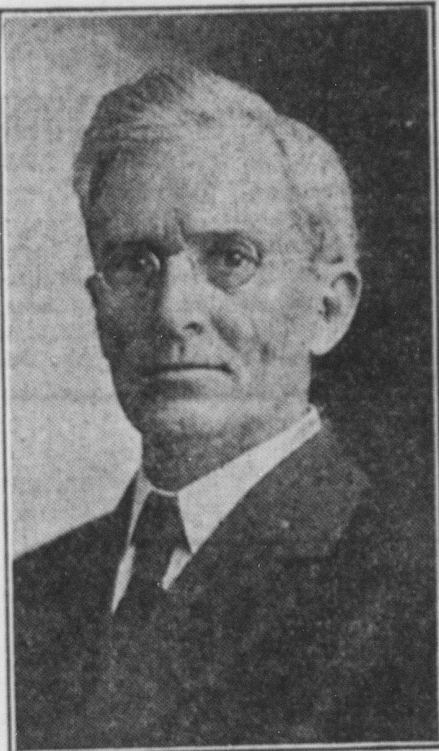
The Auditor General examines and settles all accounts between the commonwealth and any person, officer, department, association or corporation. He examines the condition of the State Treasurer and is required to publish the monthly statement of the State Treasurer. He makes settlement or assessment of the tax on the capital stock of corporations, on county, municipal, borough and corporate loans; on gross receipts of transportation, transmission and electric light companies; on the stock of banks, on the gross premiums on domestic insurance companies with capital stock, on net earnings or income of brokers, private bankers, unincorporated banks and savings institutions, and on matured shares of Building and Loan Associations.

LARGE DISCRETIONARY POWER

The Auditor General alone assesses all these taxes, and has a large discretionary power in relation to these assessments. He may take the sworn statement of the President and Secretary of a corporation as the basis of his assessment without making an examination of the property. He may increase the assessment of one corporation and decrease that of another, and this it may be said in passing is a power which has frequently been used by corporations in touch with the auditor general's office to raise the taxation of competing corporations whenever it was the desire to injure or destroy a rival company.

INEQUALITY OF ASSESSMENT

This unwise discretion has given rise to much inequality in the assessment of corporations. The greatest inequality, how-



Robert E. Cresswell.

ever, is in the system of state taxation, between that class of taxes in which the Auditor General has power alone to assess and that class of taxation which comes directly from the people, over which the Auditor General has no discretionary power, the rate being fixed by law and the assessment fixed at the face value of the securities. This class is personal property, such as bonds, mortgages, judgments and taxable indebtedness, and is largely scattered and owned by the individual citizen.

The law fixes this class of taxation at the rate of four mills on the dollar on the face value of the security with a penalty of fifty per cent. for a failure to make a return to the County Commissioners. To this class of taxes also belongs the tax on licenses on personal property other than that already mentioned, on collateral inheritance, on direct inheritance, writs, wills and office fees, all of which are fixed by law, and paid to the Auditor General through the county officers.

BOSSES REGULATE ASSESSMENTS

It is apparent therefore, that the discretionary power vested in the Auditor General is only in that class of taxes in which the corporations are interested.

And how easily may this discretionary power, when placed in the hands of one owing allegiance to a political boss who is in turn the representative of large corporate interests, be perverted and used in exploiting the masses for the benefit of the few. This power has been used for the benefit of the corporations of this state.

OTHER IMPORTANT COMMISSIONS

The Auditor General, by virtue of his office, is a member of the military board; the board of public accounts and sinking fund commissions; the board of revenue commissioners, and the board of commissioners of public grounds and buildings. These are important commissions and should at all times have thereon minority representation. If the board of public grounds and buildings had had minority representation thereon, the capitol graft would not have been possible. It is, therefore, because of the absence of minority representation that graft is possible. It is the way the wanton waste of the people's money is easily concealed.

SOME RECOGNIZED ABUSES

Among other recognized abuses in that department is the holding up of the cases against corporations. Another is the method of disposing of these cases without public hearings and without a record of the reasons for holding them up. Still another is increasing or decreasing the taxes under the discretionary powers of the Auditor General.

PRIVATE COUNSEL SCANDAL

Another wrong that seems to have crept into the department is the employment of counsel other than through the attorney general's office. Whilst we pay to our Attorney General's department, in salaries, the sum of \$28,800 a year for taking care of the legal questions arising in the several departments, and whilst some of the employees of that department are busily engaged in the practice of law in their own counties, the several departments have been employing private counsel who are pets of the machine throughout the state.

We find that Mr. Wasson, the present chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, seems to have been one of these favorites, as in four years he has received a total of

\$10,657 from the Auditor General's office. We find that the Auditor General's office, during the year ending November 30, 1910, paid out a total of \$16,096.79 to such especially retained lawyers.

WITHHOLDING INFORMATION

This is the abuse of the office of the Auditor General. The current year ends in the department on the 30th of November, and the law requires that the report be published and ready for distribution to the people within sixty days thereafter. For a number of years prior to the discovery of the capitol graft by William H. Berry, it was the practice to withhold these reports for so long a time after they were due that the people would have lost interest in them. For some time after the discovery and prosecution of the grafters, these reports came out on time, but the machine has lapsed into the old practice of withholding the reports so that the reports that were due for the year ending November 30, 1911, are not yet published nor accessible to the people.

In considering the selection of a successor to the present

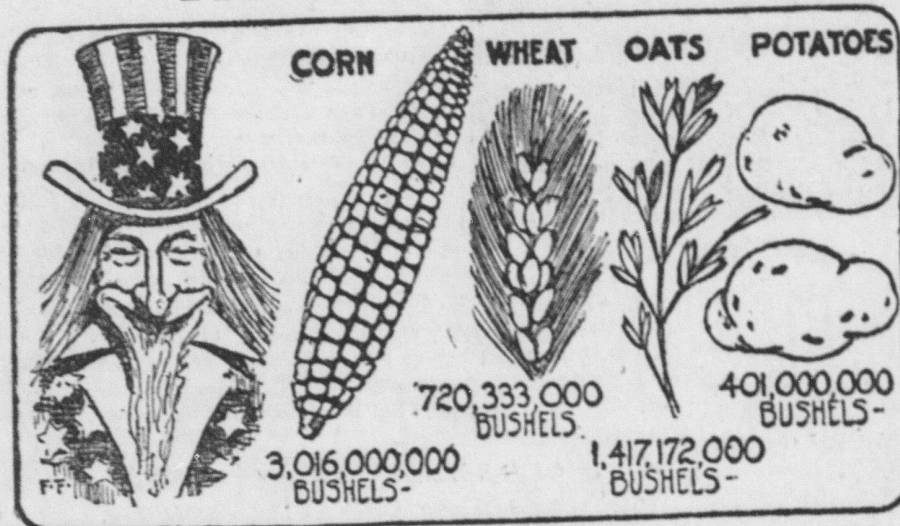
Auditor General, the voter will find little to choose from between the bossism of Penrose and that of Flinn; and the election of A. W. Powell, the recognized lieutenant of William Flinn, gives no promise of the correction of the abuses which I have pointed out. The election of Mr. Powell will merely discredit Penrose as the head of the Republican machine and recognize instead the leadership of William Flinn.

A DISTINCT PLEDGE

AS THE CANDIDATE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, I PLEDGE MYSELF TO A CORRECTION OF EVERY ABUSE OF POWER IN THE OFFICE OF AUDITOR GENERAL.

If, therefore, you would strike a body blow at machine rule; if you would remove the taxing power of the office of Auditor General from corporate control, if you would, in other words, have the corporations of this state bear a just share of the burden of taxation, you will accomplish these ends by supporting the Democratic ticket.

GREATEST CROPS IN THE NATION'S HISTORY



Never before have the great cereal crops of the United States been so bountiful as those of this year. The October crop report to the Department of Agriculture issued last week shows spring wheat, oats, barley, rye and hay all have exceeded the best record productions, while the crops of corn and potatoes from present indications also will be the greatest ever yet harvested.

The indicated harvest yield of corn is 27.9 bushels an acre, with a total of 3,016,000,000 bushels; spring wheat, 17.2 bushels an acre, with a total of 330,391,000 bushels; all wheat, 16.0 an acre, with a total of 720,333,000 bushels, oats, 37.4 bushels an acre, with a total of 1,417,170,000; barley, 29.7 an acre and total of 224,619,000 bushels; buckwheat, 21.4 an acre, producing 18,000,000 bushels; potatoes, 108.8 bushels an acre, producing 401,000,000 bushels; tobacco, 816 pounds an acre, producing 974,000,000 pounds; flax, 9.8 bushels an acre, producing 29,000,000 bushels; rice, 33.4 bushels an acre, with a total of 241,000,000 bushels.

The real foundation of all material prosperity is founded on the products of the soil. When the farmer has an abundance he exchanges it for real money with which he purchases first, the necessities

of life; and then the luxuries for home, etc. This demand stimulates business, starts our industries, puts money in circulation, the idle workmen find employment and all get a taste of real prosperity.

Remember, above all, abundant crops depend upon generous rains and warm sunlight, which only can be supplied by a Providence who rules and reigns over the destinies of all men and nations.

Therefore, our acknowledgements for these blessings should be duly tendered to Him from whom all blessings flow; and not, as politicians now would make us believe, to the mysterious workings of a pernicious tariff that taxes the public to enrich the privileged few.

In New York city there is an abundance of money offered in favor of Wilson's election on odds of \$4 to \$1, and there are few takers. In Chicago practically the same odds prevail. This is a fair index of the drift; everybody seems to think Wilson will win.

The women well know what the increased cost of living means. With them the empty market basket is a painful reality. Talk this over with your wife before you vote—she may be able to enlighten you on a few things.

A Short Last Word.

To the Electors in Pennsylvania:

Do you want Bill Flinn to re-appportion the Congressional Districts in Pennsylvania?

Do you want Bill Flinn to spend the \$50,000,000 you will borrow to improve your highways?

Do you want Bill Flinn to represent Pennsylvania in the United States Senate?

Do you expect Bill Flinn to cash in your votes to repay his investment of a quarter-of-one-million dollars in the State election this year?

Do you want Perkins to cash in your votes to repay his investment of \$150,000 in the National election this year?

Do you want Dan Hanna to cash in your votes to repay his investment of \$177,000 in the Ohio election this year?

Do you want to recognize the "cash system" of concentrating sentiment and controlling our State and National elections?

Do you want Archbold's tainted Standard Oil, Morgan's string of trusts and monopolies, Perkins' steel, and such, to continue their mortgage on your toil, and the nation's resources?

You have had all these afflictions and more, under Taft and Roosevelt. If you are satisfied you should support either one of them. *It is your privilege to vote for what you want.*

Opposed to all these you have Woodrow Wilson, free and untrammelled, nominated against the plottings of these very powerful influences and financial interests. His record as Governor of New Jersey is an assurance of fidelity and pledges faithfully kept, and a guide for the future. The time has come for you to make your choice.

PASS IT ALONG

When you are through with this magazine will you kindly hand or send it to some friend or neighbor who you think is or ought to be interested.

ISSUES CLEARLY DEFINED

By William H. Berry, Treasurer Nominee

No student of State politics can fail to see the importance of electing men to the offices of Auditor General and State Treasurer who will be free of obligation to any coterie of political bosses.

The candidates on the Republican and Washington tickets must of necessity be under obligations to either the Pittsburgh or the Philadelphia clique. No one knows which they will serve, but it will certainly be one or the other. That they are reputable men does not reassure us. Reputable men who have been thus elected in the past have not been able to cope with the influences surrounding them by reason of their close affiliation.

The election of a State Treasurer in 1905 who was polarized against the surroundings and therefore able to resist their influences resulted in more real benefit to the State than any other one thing that has happened in a generation. The State is at least \$10,000,000 richer to-day than it would have been had this election not occurred and a general improvement in moral tone has also resulted.

The Democratic and Keystone candidates, Mr. Robert E. Cresswell and myself, are entirely free from entanglement with any partisan machine and if elected can serve the State unhindered. Our election need not and should not be complicated with the National campaign, but we are both Democrats and will vote for Woodrow Wilson for President, and for Democratic candidates for Congress.

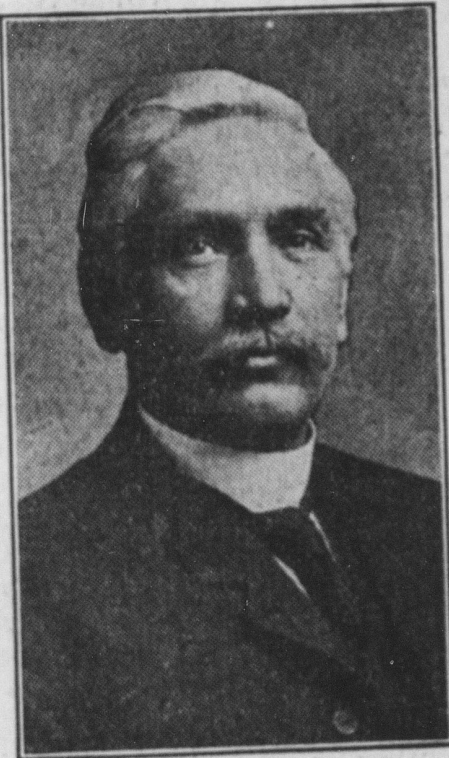
Many reasons might be given, and I would be unworthy of the confidence hitherto extended to me if I did not frankly state the controlling reason, for my course. It is simply that Mr. Wilson stands for the elimination of monopoly and the restoration of competition in our industrial and economic systems. The importance of this issue cannot be measured in dollars and cents. The maintenance of true manhood, the ethical development of civilization and the perpetuity of free government are all involved.

Competition is the free choice of the individual as to where and when and how long he will work, at what employment and for what and upon what terms he will exchange his labor or its product in the market.

Under its free operation the less irksome tasks will be most freely chosen and the product most largely offered in exchange. The more irksome tasks will be less freely chosen and the product less freely offered in exchange. Under the law of supply and demand the relatively scarcer product will be more powerful in exchange or more valuable than the more abundant and natural, equitable and just exchange values will be established. The hardest jobs will yield the most pay, the easy jobs the least. Social economic justice will be thus established and can be established in no other way.

Competition is thus clearly seen to be synonymous with human freedom. The free choice of the individual is the creator of commercial values as it is the foundation of social economic justice. Without it neither can exist.

The free choice of the individual is also the creator of ethical or spiritual values. Vice or virtue are impossible without it and the decrees of eternal justice in the day of final reckoning will be based upon it. Created in the image of the eternal the freedom of choice is the stamp of sonship. "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve," is the old entreaty recognizing divinity in man, and "whosoever will may come" is its echo in the near time. The movement of human progress is toward a clearer recognition of the identity in character of economic and ethical conduct. Human freedom is



WILLIAM HARVEY BERRY.

the keynote in both, and moral qualities inhere in all the voluntary acts of man.

It is difficult to imagine the elements of vice or virtue in the conduct of an isolated man, but in an assemblage of men or in a society, it is at once apparent. Liberty is human freedom in society. Equal rights inhere in any individual and the activities of each must be limited to a sphere that will not infringe the rights of others. Liberty is the opportunity to do right in society and involves a guarantee of equal rights to all. The police power can only be justly used to restrain an individual when his conduct infringes the rights of others.

Monopoly is the opposite of competition. Whenever and to whatever extent it exists it is an infringement of human freedom, a prevention of the free choice of productive activity and in the process of exchange it sets up artificial, unjust and larcenous values. It is a subtle form of larceny that enables those who use it to "gather where they have not sown," and segregates the surplus product of human toil into the hands of the few at the expense of the many. Millionaires and paupers are its certain fruit wherever it exists in private hands. Tyranny, subtle and obscured, but no less tyranny, is its keynote, and slavery, with a corresponding degradation of humanity its ultimate result.

As the "quality of mercy" falls as dew from heaven monopoly rises as miasma from the festering swamps of human greed. It is twice accursed. It curseth him that takes the unearned fruit as well as he that doth produce it.

The proposition to "regulate" and thus perpetuate monopoly in private hands and by the power of government to guarantee a dividend upon it, large or small, is at once unwise and unstatesmanlike.

In the presence of vast accumulated debts for which our prominent forms of wealth are held as security, a seeming necessity exists for restraining their production lest their price or power to carry or cancel debt decline and bankrupt their owners. This is the sole excuse for the toleration of monopoly.

The monopoly of currency preventing its adequate expansion in response to an increasing productive power in our people compels a loss of price when such wealth is freely produced, and the effect of this monopoly is made the excuse for a thousand others, not one of which can accomplish its purpose except by restraining production and compelling idleness among workmen.

Excessive tariff rates, maintained to shield monopolists from foreign competition while they exploit the home market, are paraded as the cause of prosperity, but the history of the last 50 years has proven that the most disastrous panics have occurred under the highest tariff rates. In 1873 the War Tariff was in force. In 1893 the McKinley Tariff was in force. In 1907 the Dingley Tariff was in force, and the whole machinery of the Government was in the hands of its Republican friends. A more transparent fraud than this assertion can scarcely be imagined.

Monopoly regulated or unregulated is an infringement of human rights. It is therefore immoral and MUST BE DECLARED AND TREATED AS A CRIME. If we remove the currency monopoly the permanent forms of wealth may be freely produced without a loss of price, full employment of capital and labor may then be constantly maintained, monopoly may be safely destroyed, human freedom restored, and the ethical and economic development of society promoted.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR

GET OUT THE VOTE

Upon every loyal Pennsylvania Democrat rests the responsibility of helping to elect your entire State ticket and fortifying it with a Democratic legislature; also the Congressional and National tickets, thus insuring to the people, under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson, efficient, honest, economical government, progressive legislation and equal opportunity for all.

Pennsylvania occupies a strategic and important position in this campaign. The result of the whole national election may hinge on the outcome of the election in this State. At this time every indication is favorable to democratic triumph in Pennsylvania, nevertheless there is danger of overconfidence and indifference. We want to make victory certain by arousing the people from their lethargic attitude, and, if possible, roll up the biggest majority Pennsylvania has ever given a Democratic presidential candidate.

WILSON WILL WIN.

At the Baltimore convention the Pennsylvania delegation carried a striking banner with the inscription: "*Give Us Wilson and We Will Give You Pennsylvania.*"

It then seemed absurd to many that the Democracy of Pennsylvania should make such a pledge—to carry the key-stone in the Republican arch. But there has been a revolution throughout our great State. Never was there such independent thought among our people. As a result, at this time, conservative calculations place this State in the Wilson column.

This has aroused to action some

of the most powerful financial influences to stem the growing tide for New Jersey's famous Governor; and from this on, to November 5, a desperate effort will be made to retrieve their lost ground.

From this on, and including election day, every loyal Democrat, everyone interested in clean politics and good government, should be a volunteer in the Wilson ranks. Not only your vote, but your influence and active support is needed to redeem our State.

Be sure that you go and vote, then see that all your friends and neighbors vote—and vote with you to restore the government again to the people, instead of the privileged few.

GET OUT THE VOTE.

The time for argument has practically passed; the duty of the hour is—GET OUT THE VOTE. That is your duty.

The Baltimore convention, largely upon the insistence of your delegation, gave us Wilson—let us redeem our pledges and give Pennsylvania to Wilson.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific the Wilson tide is sweeping across the continent, but there is danger in overconfidence. Great battles, really won, have been ultimately lost through overconfidence at critical moments.

Let the bright promises of a great victory for popular government inspire in you new zeal, new energy. Be a volunteer, and sacrifice at least one day for the triumph of those principles which you believe will bring the dawn of a new era to this great land.

EVILS FROM WHICH WE SUFFER and THE REMEDY

By George W. Guthrie, Chairman Pennsylvania State Committee

The principal evils from which this country suffers to-day are:

1. Impairment of the power of self-government.
2. Increased cost of living.
3. Unfair and unequal taxation and extravagance and dishonesty in administration.
4. Failure to afford adequate governmental agencies for the control of evils which are so great that correction by individual effort is impossible.

The personality of the candidates and their active supporters are important chiefly as it indicates their respective capacity to understand and correct these evils.

In considering this all important question, the people must remember:

First—That these evils have grown up within the last fifty years during which time the Republican party has had absolute and almost uninterrupted control of the government of the Nation.

Second—That the greatest increase in them has occurred in the last sixteen years, during eight of which Mr. Roosevelt was President and four of which Mr. Taft was Chief Magistrate.

The development and growth of these evils have not been unnoticed. Complaints have been loud and frequent and appeals for relief incessant.

That practically nothing has been done could be due to only one of three causes: INDIFFERENCE, INCAPACITY, or WANT OF POWER.

No just man who has heard the just complaints which have been made year after year, could have remained quiescent if he had the capacity to appreciate, the intelligence to know what to do and the power to act.

Whatever the cause of their inaction, neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Taft can escape their full responsibility for present conditions.

IMPAIRMENT OF POWER OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

Part of this impairment is due to the development of the "Boss and Machine" in our political system, part to the failure of the states to provide adequate protection and facilities for the exercise of the right to vote and for the expression of the popular will made necessary by changed conditions, and part to cunningly devised laws which greatly impair the liberty and equality of election, without which real popular government cannot exist.

But much of it is due to the corrupt use of money to control both primary and general elections.

These evils must be corrected.

The "Boss and Machine" must be eradicated from our political system.

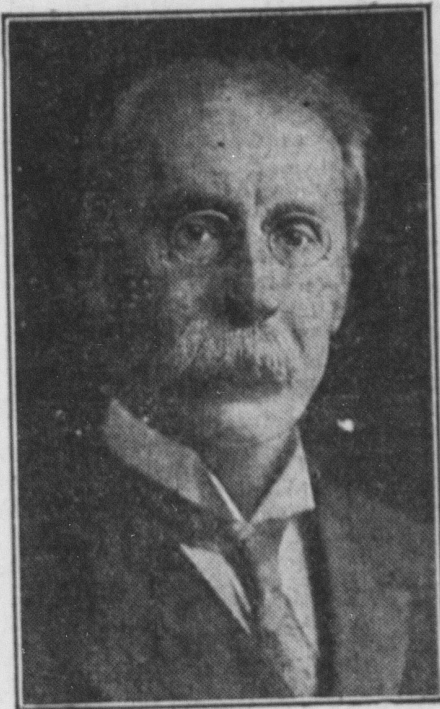
The corrupt use of money in elections must be stopped.

Laws must be passed which will restore to the people the fullest and freest opportunity for the expression and enforcement of their wishes and to prevent corruption and fraud in elections.

Neither Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Taft, nor their active supporters can avoid their responsibility for present conditions, the disclosure of which has shamed the country and roused the people to resentment.

Corruption in 1904 and 1908

The vast sums of money raised for use in the election of



GEORGE W. GUTHRIE.

Mr. Roosevelt in 1904 and of Mr. Taft in 1908, and the sources from which they were drawn, have terrified and enraged every one who loves his liberties.

Think of it, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars raised and spent in the state of New York a few days before the election of 1904! And the man who raised it boasted that it turned 50,000 votes.

How could it be spent in that time and how could it have produced that result unless it was used for corruption?

And this money was raised at the request of the President of the United States, and was furnished by five men.

Mr. Roosevelt says that this money was raised to affect the state election only. Suppose this be true, what difference does it make?

It is as corrupt to buy a Governorship as the Presidency.

Corruption in Presidential Primaries

Think also of the vast sums of money raised and spent by both factions to control the Presidential Primaries in the great and controlling states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Massachusetts.

What chance have the honest people when such practices prevail?

Mr. Roosevelt says that the nomination was stolen for Mr. Taft.

That is apparently true and should assure his defeat.

But would Mr. Roosevelt's nomination have been any more honest?

Can the people think so when they consider the money spent by Mr. Hanna to carry Ohio, by Senator Flinn to carry Pennsylvania, and by Mr. Perkins and one or two others to carry New York, Illinois and Massachusetts.

The action of the Taft Bosses in the National Committee was indefensible; but was it worse than the bogus contest set up by the Roosevelt Bosses to deceive the people and the money spent by them to corrupt the primaries?

Was the convention of 1912 which Mr. Taft's friends controlled any worse than those of 1904 and 1908 which Mr. Roosevelt's friends controlled?

"*Par nobile fratrum.*" They have both forfeited the confidence of the men who love their liberties; let them go down to merited defeat together.

The citizens of Pennsylvania are particularly concerned in this issue.

Roosevelt an Endorsement of Flinn

A victory in Pennsylvania for Mr. Roosevelt will substitute Senator Flinn as the head of the Machine, with his personally selected candidates in the State Treasury and Auditor General's office, for Senator Penrose.

The Machine, with Senator Flinn as Boss, could not be worse than it has been under Senator Penrose; can any one familiar with the past think it would be any better?

If he does, we must credit his capacity for credulity at the expense of his intelligence.

The misgovernment of Pittsburg stands as the memorial of Senator Flinn's boss-ship.

On the other hand a victory here for Mr. Taft means the ultimate restoration of Senator Penrose.

What a Vote for Flinn Means

There is another matter to which sufficient attention has

not been given. A vote for the Flinn State and Legislative ticket is a vote for the "Judicial Recall" which is endorsed by the platform on which they stand.

But the citizens of Pennsylvania have an opportunity to free themselves from all Penrose, Flinn and the "Machine."

Free From Boss or Machine Control

The Democratic party in Pennsylvania has been established on a basis absolutely free from every trace of Boss or Machine control.

There is no man or combination of men who will even attempt to control its action or pervert the will of the people; nor is there any man or combination of men who can demand obedience in return for money spent to secure the election of candidates, or stand between them and the people if they prove unfaithful.

The candidates of the Democratic party, if elected, will be truly the representatives of the people and will know no other master.

The Democratic platform pledges all the good measures endorsed by the Republican platform and many others for which the Republican party does not and cannot stand.

Will Redeem Our Pledges

There is, however, this broad difference. The Democratic candidates will redeem their pledges. They are not new converts to these reforms; the Party has been struggling for them for years, while until this year the Republican party has been immovable in its opposition.

Do you want to be rid of the corrupt machine, which Senator Root a few years ago described as a "criminal conspiracy masquerading under the name of the Republican party?"

Do you want freedom, equality and honesty in elections?

Do you want an effective corrupt Practices Act?

Do you want home rule for your Cities?

Do you want the Initiative, Referendum, and Administrative Recall?

Do you want State-wide primaries?

Do you want direct election of U. S. Senators?

Do you want an effective Public Utilities Bill, an honest workman's compensation Bill and other measures pledged by the Democratic platform and necessary to secure for you the relief and protection which the State can and should give?

If so, defeat the Machine and all its adherents, and select officers who will at all times represent you and you only. When you can have men who have been fighting for these measures for years, why trust sudden converts who had the power in the past and would not use it for your benefit and who are trying to return to power by advocating what before they demanded?

Penrose Pat for the Machine

Senator Penrose stands pat. He stands to-day for what he and his machine have stood for in the past. You know that if continued in power he will use his position for the advancement of political and business interests and the maintenance of the same extravagant and corrupt administration as he has done in the past.

While Senator Flinn has made promises of reform, what confidence can be placed in one who spent \$177,000.00 to control the primaries in this State?

INCREASED COST OF LIVING

The cost of living has grown steadily during the last sixteen years—very rapidly during the last four.

Mr. Taft says, "It is a world-wide problem," and holds out no plan for relief.

Mr. Roosevelt asserts that if elected he will give some relief by compelling the protected interests to put a larger share of their "prime money" in the pay envelopes of their workmen.

How he will do it he does not tell. Probably he does not know. Certainly he did not do it during the seven and one-half he was President. "Why?"

But even if it could be accomplished this would give no relief to the rest of the people—the great majority who do not work for these protected trusts.



THE "HOME MARKET" World.

A Wornout Economic System

The fact is that both Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt are firmly committed to a worn-out economic system which guarantees a profit to the manufacturers, but never has and never can protect the workmen.

Thus trammelled they are helpless to take a single step for the relief of the people.

The only excuse of their past failure to do anything, is the fact that they did not know how to do it.

UNFAIR AND UNEQUAL TAXATION—EXTRAVAGANCE AND DISHONESTY IN ADMINISTRATION

The "Republican System of Protection" which is designed to secure a profit to the manufacturers, is the greatest burden the people have to bear and it lies at the root of the great trusts which by their combinations have caused the great increase in the cost of living from which we suffer.

In order to deceive the people, the Republican National Committee asserting that the taxes collected annually under their system amounts to only a trifling amount for each individual in the country and that that amount is all that the people pay for it.

The Point of Deception

This is a deliberate attempt to deceive the people. The tax paid the Government, is not one tenth of the amount the people pay the protected interests.

The taxes paid the Government still belong to the people as a whole, but the tribute paid to the protected interests is a burden on the many who can least bear it, for the benefit of the few who do not need it.

They also assert that the panic of 1893 caused by the Wilson Bill and that any attempt to change the tariff will result in another industrial disaster.

This is absolutely untrue.

The panic of 1893 commenced in June, 1893, and its most acute phase passed away in the spring of 1894.

The Wilson Bill was passed in August, 1894—one year and two months after the panic commenced.

Another fact which the people should not forget is that the "Iron and Steel Schedule" in the Wilson Bill was written by Senator Quay and was so satisfactory to those interests that they were incorporated in the Dingley Bill without material change, and remained in force until the passage of the Payne-Aldrich Bill.

If Mr. Roosevelt did not agree with Mr. Taft in sustaining this system, what would he call this untruthful charge.

And what would he say of the disloyal men, who, to promote their political interests, deliberately undermine public confidence and destroy business prosperity?

The Panic of 1893

That this assertion about the panic of 1893 is consciously untrue is shown by the fact that those making it attempt to ignore the panic of 1907—which was as bad if not worse than that of 1893—and occurred while Mr. Roosevelt was President, when the Dingley Bill was in force and there was no possibility of changing it.

No "Tariff tinkering" caused this panic—neither did the panic of 1893 grow out of such action.

Wasteful Extravagance Continues

Senator Aldrich has himself asserted that an honest and efficient administration could reduce the annual expense of running this Government three hundred million dollars.

Is there any possibility of either Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Taft escaping responsibility for this evil condition?

If not, is it not clear that they are both unworthy of the confidence of the people.

When we turn to Pennsylvania, is it not equally evident that Senator Penrose and Senator Flinn must also share responsibility for the evils that affect our state and our cities?

In the end, the burden of taxation falls on productive labor.

Burden Falls On Labor

To tax labor to pay a profit to protected trusts and to cover extravagance and dishonesty in public administration,

UNDESIRABLE AS CITIZEN.

What Roosevelt Thought of the Quaker People.

Theodore Roosevelt's opinion of the Quakers will be read with much interest in Pennsylvania, whose citizens everywhere acknowledge the debt which our state owes to that sturdy people. Pennsylvanians generally take great pride in the high character of the early colonial government in Pennsylvania under the domination of the religious Society of Friends, and it is astonishing that a man who claims to know something about everything on earth should go so wide of the mark as Colonel Roosevelt has done in describing the activities of these estimable people in the early days of our state.

In his "Life of Benton," at page 37, he says: "A class of professional noncombatants is as hurtful to the real healthy growth of a nation as is a class of fire eaters, for a weakness or folly is nationally as bad as a vice or worse, and in the long run a Quaker may be quite as undesirable a citizen as is a duelist."

In his "Winning of the West," Vol. 1, Colonel Roosevelt says:

"It is a bitter and unanswerable commentary on the workings of a non-resistant creed when reduced to practice that such outrages and massacres as those committed on the helpless Indians were more numerous in the colony the Quakers govern than in any other; their vaunted policy of peace which forbade them to play a true man's part and put down wrong doing caused the utmost possible evil to fall on both the red man and the white. An avowed policy of force and fraud carried out in the most cynical manner could hardly have worked more

terrible injustice; their system was a direct incentive to crime and wrong doing between the races, for they punished the aggressions of neither, and hence allowed any blow to always fall on those least deserving to suffer. No other colony made such futile contemptible efforts to deal with the Indian problem; no other colony showed such supine, selfish helplessness in allowing her own border citizens to be mercilessly harried; none other betrayed such inability to master the hostile Indians while nevertheless utterly failing to protect those who were peaceful and friendly."



W is for Work-man.
The wom-an is his wife.
She fills the din-ner pail.
Does she fill it full?
Not al-ways. It costs too much.
The work-man carries on his
back a heavy load.
It is the Tar-iff bur-den.
There is some Tar-iff bur-den
in the pail.
•But he can-not eat it.

and at the same time permit the trusts to increase the costs of living to the excessive price it has now reached, is to put a burden on it that it cannot and will not bear.

FAILURE TO MEET THE PROPER RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENT TO THE PEOPLE

The greatest number of these failures have been on the part of the States—matters which neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Taft could control if elected.

Mr. Roosevelt in his speech at Tucson, Arizona, acknowledged that the people must look to the states for the greater part of the reforms pledged in his platform.

For these important reforms—and their importance cannot be over-estimated—the people of Pennsylvania must look to the "Republican Machine" under either Senator Penrose or Senator Flinn, or to the Democratic Party.

A citizen who would expect anything from this Machine, under either Boss, is either ignorant of the past or very credulous and forgiving.

The backwardness of Pennsylvania in these lines is entirely due to this Machine.

On the other hand the people may have entire confidence that if the Democratic party is intrusted with power, its pledges will be fulfilled in spirit as in letter, and that no effort will be made to build another Machine to govern and oppress them.

PASS IT ALONG

When you are through with this magazine will you kindly hand or send it to some friend or neighbor who you think is or ought to be interested.

OPPOSED TO CHINESE AND JAPS.

"In the matter of Chinese and Japanese coolie immigration, I stand for the national policy of exclusion. The whole question is one of assimilation of diverse races. We cannot make a homogenous population out of people who do not blend with the Caucasian race. Their lower standard of living as laborers will crowd out the white agriculturist and is, in other fields, a most serious industrial menace. The success of free democratic institutions demand of our people education, intelligence, patriotism, and the state should protect them against unjust and impossible competition. Remunerative labor is the basis of contentment. Democracy rests on the equality of the citizen. Oriental coolieism will give us another race problem to solve and surely we have had our lesson."—Gov. WILSON.

ROOSEVELT WANTS JAPS.

"I recommend to the Congress that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens. Even as the law now is something can be done under the Federal Government towards this end, and in the matter now, before me affecting the Japanese everything that it is in my power to do will be done and all of the forces military and civil of the United States which I may lawfully employ will be so employed."—ANNUAL MESSAGE OF ROOSEVELT, DEC. 4, 1906.

If you want Wilson to be the next President give him a Congress and Senate that will co-operate with him. Make your vote complete.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

By HERBERT

THE testimony of the witnesses who have appeared before the Senatorial committee inquiring into campaign expenses of recent years makes the pending campaign more a question of political morals than economics. Of course, the high cost of living is the paramount problem to be solved by the electorate on the 5th of November. Under the shelter of a practically prohibitive tariff, monopolies have been looting the public with merciless rapacity, and it is the bounden duty of the party of the people to devise means of relief. But after all the first duty of citizenship is to conserve the public morals.

THE testimony of the contributors to the Roosevelt campaign of 1904 and the Taft campaign of 1908 is both amazing and appalling. That the Roosevelt corruption fund was vastly the larger and the Taft "slush" was largely drawn from members of his own family makes little difference. The fact remains that in both instances predatory corporations and grinding monopolies combined to debauch the electorate to the end that the Republican party might be continued in power and the opportunities for spoliation indefinitely continued. The treasurer of the Republican National committee swore that seventy-three per cent. of the contributions were made by corporations.

CORPORATIONS are not philanthropic. They have neither the inclination nor the right to employ the funds of the shareholders for any purpose not sanctioned by law. The law explicitly forbids the use of corporate funds by officers of the corporation in any manner except to conserve the interests of the corporation. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Gould, Mr. Harriman, Mr. Perkins and Mr. Frick contributed corporate funds to the Roosevelt campaign fund because they understood, as Mr. Archbold of the Standard Oil conspiracy was assured, "it would be appreciated." The right of the Steel trust, given in violation of the law, to absorb the Tennessee Coal and Iron company is conclusive proof of high appreciation.

As Chairman Guthrie has said: "If government is to be free, the power of the people to elect must be sure. If government is to be honest, its source must be pure." Where administrations are chosen by corrupt use of money contributed by corporations and "appreciated" by the beneficiaries, government can be neither free nor pure. This is so palpable that no argument or evidence is required to prove it. No pledge or promise is needed to bind an appreciative recipient of sinister favors to reciprocal action. When Mr. Morgan was contributing \$150,000, a "King's ransom," to the Roosevelt corruption fund he neither exacted nor received a promise from the "blanked maniac" whom he benefited. But he subsequently raked off \$100,000,000 from the Tennessee Iron company transaction, and probably felt that he was fairly recompensed.

PRESIDENT TAFT was equally appreciative of the favors bestowed upon him in 1908. He has made an ostentatious false pretense of prosecuting trusts, but as a matter of fact has simply more firmly entrenched them in



A BULL MOOSE IN THE CHINA SHOP.

By De Mar, in Philadelphia Record.

their citadels of power and converted the prosecutions into a farce "by the so-called dissolutions consented to." He gave the trust magnates no cause of quarrel, though he gave his satellites abundant opportunity to declaim his virtues from the housetops. He was less obliging to Morgan and Perkins than Roosevelt, but they had given him less reason to favor them. Morgan's contribution of \$150,000 in 1904 was cut to a measly \$5,000 in 1908, and Perkins' donation was proportionally curtailed.

THE trust magnates are divided in their allegiance this year. The industrial monopolies are for Roosevelt and the banks, outside of the Morgan group, are for Taft. But both are consistently and insistently against the candidate of the people, Woodrow Wilson. They are united in a purpose to defeat the "government of the people." They are determined that the source of government shall not be pure. They have grown and prospered upon special privileges and are unwilling to relinquish their advantage. The success of Democracy would check the opportunities for graft. It would take nothing from them that they have justly earned. But it would everlastingly deprive them of license to loot and equalize opportunities for thrift and industry to compete with them on a common ground.

THIS is what makes the present campaign a question of civic righteousness rather than an issue in party politics. The people must rule if the Republic is to endure. The government must be honest in order that the people may prosper. Both Roosevelt and Taft pretend that they have altered their views on these important public questions. But they have given no proof of repentance. "A tree is judged by its fruits."

"DOLLAR-A-DAY PENSIONS"

Democrats For—Taft Opposed

ALL the politicians are now frantically bidding for the vote of the Old Soldier. Naturally they would, for there are enough of them, should they stand together, to name the next president of the United States. In a former issue of this magazine it was fully set forth what the present Democratic Congress had done for these "Defenders of the Union." A long list of pension legislation, cited from the Congressional Record, was published. The history of the famous "Dollar-A-Day Pension Bill," introduced by Geh. Sherwood, of Ohio, was given also to show how it was butchered by the Republican Senate.

Every Old Soldier knows that the recent increase in their pensions was due entirely to the generous support given it by a Democratic Congress. To confirm this statement we take the following extract from an article published in the October number of *McClure's Magazine*, entitled, "Pursuing the President," in which the work of the last Congress is ably reviewed by George Kibbe Turner and Arthur Wallace Dun. In referring to Pension legislation it says:

THE CAMPAIGN OF THE VETERANS

"November 8, 1910—the Day of Wrath! The solid political firmament resolved into lambent flames; Aldrich consumed; Cannon blown to pieces; Congress torn from the old control! Only one old landmark still remaining—the Presidency. Alone in the White House stood William Howard Taft—the man who accidentally set fire to the Republican party.

"The Democrats, chosen agents of an angry people, moved at once to organize a House of Representatives suited to a free republic. Cannon, that violent patriarch, had been deposed forever; and the wreckage of his cunningly devised machine lay around him. No Speaker would again be given that sovereign power to appoint the House committees, and thus create a Congress after his own image.

"The great tumultuous movement of revolt in 1910 had been against the Payne-Aldrich tariff; but back of that, silent, unadvertised, but looming large for every politician in the land, had been another movement—the great campaign for the dollar-a-day pension. Exactly as the eyes of the farmer and the consumer had fixed themselves upon Taft for his tariff views, so had the eyes of the organized veterans of the country fixed themselves upon him in this matter of the pensions. In 1910 the House had passed one type of dollar-a-day pension bill; it died, strangled with technicalities, in the Republican Senate. AND TAFT, it was well known, had ENCOURAGED AND AIDED ITS DESTRUCTION."

"Two thousand pensioned veterans vote, on the average, in every Congressional district in the North; in Indiana there are more than four thousand to the district. And throughout the North, especially in those States just north of the Ohio River, veterans had lately tended—stung by indifference—to turn from the Republican party, into which they had been born, to the Democratic party, which had been their old hereditary foe. The veterans held, quite clearly, enough strength to throw the election in almost any Congressional district from one party to another; and, in such States as Indiana and Ohio, there was little doubt in the minds of practi-

cal politicians that they had done so in 1910. The first insistence of the newly elected Democratic Congressmen from the Middle West had been the satisfaction of their obligations in that measure which, as a delicate recognition of the veterans' claims, had been given by a Democratic House, the position of House Bill Number 1.

TWENTY-EIGHT STATES HAD ENDORSED IT

"Cyrus Sulloway, the giant statesman from New Hampshire, had introduced and fought through, as the Republican chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, the generous new pension bill of 1910 which bore his name. Twenty-eight State legislatures had endorsed it. It bore an increase of some \$45,000,000 a year to the \$150,000,000 annual expenditures of the national government for war pensions.

"Bill Number 1 of the Democratic House was championed by General Isaac R. Sherwood, of Ohio, a veteran of forty-five battles in the Civil War. It raised the Republican offer of more pensions—according to the experts' estimates—by \$30,000,000 a year, to a total additional annual expenditure of \$75,000,000. The original plan of pensions, years ago, had been that veterans of the war who had been injured or incapacitated through service should be pensioned by the government. The new idea was that any man who had seen service in the Civil War should be paid a monthly stipend by the government, regardless of wounds or injury. And under this last Sherwood bill more than three-quarters of the living veterans of the war would be entitled to receive their dollar a day.

"The House of Representatives—Democrats and Republicans alike—flamed forth in oratory, under the stimulus of the Sherwood bill, for well toward a week—hundreds of thousands of ringing words. Sulloway and Sherwood engaged in a duel of generosity. That veteran cynic, ex-Speaker Cannon, whose district includes a soldiers' home, spoke warmly for this Democratic measure; man after man exclaimed at the contemptibility of counting the cost in such a cause; and James M. Curley, Boston's greatest Democratic orator, stated without contradiction on the floor the remarkable biological theory that the veteran was "a living flag, starred and scarred." Overwhelmingly, the House—Republicans and Democrats—voted the \$75,000,000 pension increase for the Civil War veterans.

REPUBLICAN SENATE BUTCHERED THE BILL

"There was no stopping of the measure this time; but the influences that had killed it in 1910 modified it now. The Senate—backed quite openly by Taft—cut down the annual increase to \$30,000,000, under a new bill. The veterans had lost \$45,000,000, by this repression. Everywhere in the United States, the two thousand veterans in the Congressional district, and all their friends and relatives, are remembering this, and holding in their hearts the attitude of William Howard Taft. The scar remains, as every practical politician reports in Washington.

The first great matter of national business having been taken up and so fortunately disposed of by the Democratic House, attention turned, on the very next day, to the call of the Hebrew voters of New York. The treaty under which Russia was excluding Jewish citizens of the

United States from the privilege of passports in that country must be abrogated. . . .

"To-day the Democrats—that great party of foiled and thwarted generosity to all mankind—cry aloud from the stump



RECEIVES RECOGNITION

to the American public to sweep away the only barrier to the people's rule by placing in their hands the Presidency—to hunt from power that most ungenerous of reactionaries, William Howard Taft.

Taft Responsible for the Failures

"There was no tariff legislation. Why not? The intelligent consumer knows the answer: Taft!"
 "There was no farmers' free-list bill. Why not? The farmer knows the answer: Taft!"
 "There was no real dollar-a-day pension bill. Why not? The veterans know the answer: Taft!"
 "There was no fundamental legislation establishing the full legal rights of organized labor. Why not? Organized labor knows the answer: Taft!"
 "Alone in the White House—surrounded by his few faithful servitors—William Howard Taft follows the dictates of an angry conscience and a sense of rectitude more and more inflamed. And daily he is assured by his household guard of his inevitable victory at the polls.

DEMOCRATS FAVORED LIBERAL PENSIONS

In support of the above we quote from a speech of Hon. John A. M. Adair, in House of Representatives, July 28, 1911:

"The Record will show that practically all the speeches made in the House during the past five years in favor of more liberal pensions have been made by Democratic Members, and it is a well known fact that it was our work that forced the Sulloway bill out of the committee last winter.

"I well remember one year ago, when Mr. Sulloway, the then chairman of the Invalid Pensions Committee, gave notice to all Members of the House that on a certain day the committee would hear all Members who favored a dollar-a-day pension, and on that day EVERY MAN WHO APPEARED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE AND SPOKE IN FAVOR OF A DOLLAR-A-DAY PENSION WAS

A DEMOCRAT. NOT A SINGLE REPUBLICAN MEMBER APPEARED AND SPOKE FOR SUCH A BILL. THE ONLY ONE OF YOU ON THAT SIDE OF THE HOUSE WHO APPEARED AND SPOKE WAS THE GENTLEMAN FROM NEBRASKA [MR. NORRIS], AND HE DISCUSSED ANOTHER MATTER. These facts the country has a right to know, as they show the lack of interest that side of the House has heretofore taken in pension legislation, and will help the soldier to figure out how much sincerity there is in your grandstand play at this time.

"Mr. Chairman, when the Sulloway bill was before the House last winter, who opposed it? The opposition did not come from the Democratic side, but it came from that side of the House. The gentleman from New York, the Hon. Sereno E. Payne, the Republican floor leader, turned his back on the old soldier, made a vigorous speech against the bill, and voted against it, while the Democratic floor leader, the Hon. Champ Clark, now Speaker of the House, voted for it. [Applause.] Also, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Weeks], the Republican chairman of the Post Office Committee and one of the leading Members on that side of the House close to the administration, also spoke and voted against the bill, as did also the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, the Hon. Nicholas Longworth (Roosevelt's son-in-law).

"I shall not take the time to enumerate the long list of Republican leaders who spoke and voted against the Sulloway bill, but simply want to call your attention to the fact that practically all the opposition to the bill came from that (the Republican) side of the House. But notwithstanding the Republican opposition we passed the bill by a nice majority, and sent it over to the Senate, where it died in that Republican body without any consideration.

"Only a few days ago, the chairman of the Invalid Pensions Committee, the old soldier of the House, Gen. Sherwood, asked unanimous consent to speak for 40 minutes in order that he might explain to the soldiers of the country the present status of pension legislation, but you (Republicans) on that side of the House objected and would not allow him to speak. Why did you object? You objected because you did not want soldiers to know the true situation, and because you knew your hypocrisy would be exposed. The old saying that "murder will out" is as true to-day as it was 100 years ago. You tried to cover up your real purpose, but in that you have failed, and you can no longer mislead and deceive the heroes of the Civil war."

WAIL OF A LOST SOUL.

Gross Misrepresentations to Deceive the Old Soldier.

Some Republican office holder, fearful of losing his job by the election of Wilson has issued a picture postal card replete with misrepresentations and misleading suggestions as to what will happen to the old soldiers should the Democrats win the presidency.

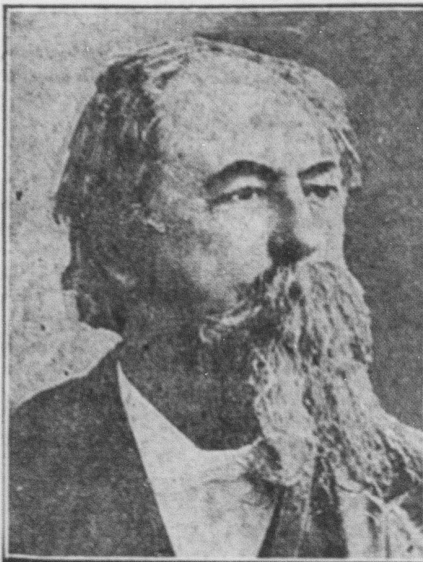
The picture shows a long line of old soldiers being turned away from the Pension Office by a pension examiner who says: "You are fit for manual labor." On the wall is a picture of Wilson and below is printed the following mass of false and misleading matter:

"Under the last Democratic administration, forty thousand pensioners were dropped from the rolls, tens of thousands more had their pensions reduced. All pensioners were sorely disturbed. A Democratic president spent more than \$2,000,000 in covering the land with spies upon the pensioners. Do you want this to happen again under Wilson?"

The mendacity of the card is only equalled by its absolute lack of truth. Of course 40,000 were dropped from the pension rolls during the last Democratic administration—several times 40,000. Neither Democrats nor Republicans can keep the old soldiers from dying—but the Democrats came more nearly furnishing a remedy in the Sherwood Pension Bill than the Republicans ever did. But a Republican Senate refused the remedy. Other causes for removal from the rolls are re-marriage, limitation as to minors, failure to claim, fraud and a transfer from one class to another.

Following is a table showing the num-

ber dropped from the rolls for ten years, including the last Democratic adminis-



CYRUS SULLOWAY.
Champion of Civil War Pensioners.

tration, 1893-97, together with the number dropped for death, and the total number for other causes.

Year	For Death	Other Causes	Total Drop'd
1893.....	25,005	8,685	33,960
1894.....	28,070	9,881	37,951
1895.....	27,816	14,395	42,211
1896.....	23,393	14,700	44,093
1897.....	31,960	9,162	41,122
1898.....	33,691	12,960	46,651
1899.....	34,345	8,841	43,186
1900.....	35,809	7,525	43,334
1901.....	38,353	5,433	43,586
1902.....	37,145	14,312	51,457

The following table shows the average number of pensioners on the roll for

six administrations, 1881-1905, together with the average increase for each. It will be seen that the greatest increase occurred during the last Democratic administration, 1893-1897.

Administration	Av. Roll	Av. Increase
Garfield-Arthur	295,235	
Cleveland's 1st.....	392,368	97,133
Harrison's	645,124	252,756
Cleveland's 2nd.....	971,439	326,315
McKinley's	988,719	17,280
McKinley-Roosevelt..	997,122	8,413

The average disbursement for pensions under Harrison was \$127,300,000; under Cleveland \$137,900,000; under McKinley \$139,900,000; under Roosevelt's first term \$139,300,000.

No greater amount was spent for inspection under a Democratic president than under Republican presidents. The foregoing figures show that there was no unrest among the immense army of honest pensioners on the rolls and no cause for it whatever. A Democratic Congress passed the Sherwood Service Pension Bill—giving old soldiers a dollar a day, which was mutilated and reduced by a Republican Senate.

Absolute Proof.

A man who had received a jury notice pleaded deafness as his excuse for not attending.

"I really am deaf," he said to the clerk who was enrolling the names.

"Prove it," said the clerk.

The man hesitated, then his face brightened as an organ commenced to play in the street outside.

"Can you hear that organ?" he said.

"Yes," replied the clerk.

"Well, I can't," replied the man triumphantly.

McKINLEY

1893

PANICS

ROOSEVELT

1907

A Few Facts To Be Remembered by Thoughtful People

Until recent years, the main issue raised in campaigns by our Republican friends was an appeal to sectionalism. Invariably they waved the "Bloody Shirt" and denounced Democrats as the avowed enemies of the Union. That issue fortunately wore out, because it was a deliberate untruth.

Since then, when driven to desperation, these same people employ similar forms of misrepresentation to frighten thoughtless voters. They invariably refer to the Democratic party as the "breeder of panics," and the creator of "soup houses," while they would pose as the exponents of the "full dinner" pail.

Recent history completely refutes these base methods, used only to deceive innocent and thoughtless voters.

In the past fifty years the worst panics ever known occurred during, and were entirely due to, Republican administrations. The following briefly reviews the disastrous panics since 1860, their origin and contributing causes:

PANICS UNDER REPUBLICAN RULE.

The panic of 1907 has seriously embarrassed Republican orators. But the truth is that every panic since the Civil war originated under Republican rule and developed under Republican legislation.

"BLACK FRIDAY" PANIC—1869

The great panic which gave "Black Friday" to history occurred during the month of September, 1869, when the Republican party was in power.

THE PANIC OF 1873

The great panic marked by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., occurred in September, 1873. Then the Republican party was in power, and eleven months prior to the beginning of that panic that party had been re-elected to power.

THE McKINLEY PANIC—1893

The "panic of 1893" began long prior to that year and, indeed, long prior to the presidential election of 1892; and it is a fact, although Republican orators and Republican organs try to forget it, that the so-called panic of 1893 began and played its greatest havoc under that famous tariff law known as the McKinley bill.

KEEP THESE DATES IN MIND:

It may be well for all to keep readily at hand some of the facts and figures relating to this question, as follows:

The Republican party was restored to power March 4, 1889.
THE McKINLEY TARIFF BILL BECAME A LAW



THE REAL ISSUE. N. Y. World.

OCTOBER 6, 1890, AND REMAINED IN EFFECT UNTIL AUGUST 27, 1894.

THE WILSON TARIFF LAW, enacted by a Democratic Congress, WENT INTO EFFECT AUGUST 27, 1894.

If any one will take the trouble to examine the Republican campaign textbook for 1904, pages 125, 126 and 127, he will find considerable space devoted to a statement of business disasters from July 18, 1893 until November 13, 1894. The Republican managers expected their readers to remember that the Cleveland administration was inaugurated March 4, 1893, and that all these disasters occurred under Democratic administration; but they expected their readers to forget that the Republican tariff law was in force up to August 27, 1894, or covering more than twelve months of the sixteen months'

period of business disasters as described by the Republican textbook.

A REPUBLICAN PERIOD

In their references to the panic of 1893 Republican orators and organs habitually overlook the date when the McKinley law ceased and the Wilson law went into effect. But when in their tariff discussions they are required to face the fact that that panic played its greatest havoc during the life of the Republican tariff law they answer that it was the anticipation of tariff legislation growing out of Democratic victory in 1892 which brought on these business disasters. For this reason in their list of business disasters they place July 18, 1893, as marking the beginning of that great panic.

Let it be remembered that the McKinley tariff bill became a law October 6, 1890, and that the first indications of the so-called panic of 1893-4 were given November 11, 1890, a little more than thirty days after the McKinley tariff bill became a law. From that date the panic raged.

BOND ISSUE NECESSARY

The Harrison administration was inaugurated March 4, 1889, and when the first indications of this panic were given, President Harrison had not exhausted the half of the term for which he was elected. It is admitted by everyone familiar with the facts that President Harrison's administration had plates prepared for the bonds and Mr. Harrison's secretary of the treasury made a visit to New York for the purpose of negotiating the bond deal. He was wired by Mr. Harrison to return to Washington. Mr. Harrison said that he had concluded not to have any bond issues under his administration and in order to avoid the stigma the Harrison administration warded off the bond issue and unloaded it on the incoming Cleveland administration.

It may not be out of place to point out that when the Democratic administration surrendered the reins of govern-

ment, March 4, 1889, there was in the federal treasury the largest surplus in history. When the Republican party went out of power, March 4, 1893, there was a large deficit and the incoming administration was finally persuaded to make the bond issues which its Republican predecessor had at one time thought to be necessary, but had skillfully avoided.

PANIC BEGAN UNDER HARRISON

The claim that the business disasters of the period referred to were due to the popular fear of tariff legislation to be enacted by Democrats is, as has been said, met by the fact that this panic began two years prior to the presidential election day of 1892. The following will serve as reminders on this point:

FAILURES DURING PRESIDENT HARRISON'S TERM

November 11, 1890, the reports showed financial distress in New York. The New York Clearing House association voted its certificates to banks in need of assistance.

The Boston Clearing House association did the same thing November 17. Barker Bros. & Co., big bankers in Philadelphia, suspended at that time, with liabilities placed at \$5,000,000.

November 19, 1890, there was a run on the Citizens' Saving Bank of New York, and a receiver was appointed for the North River Bank.

November 22, 1890, the United Rolling Stock company, of Chicago, assigned, with liabilities at \$6,851,000.

November 28, 1890, B. K. Jamieson & Co., the Philadelphia bankers, failed, with liabilities at \$2,000,000.

December 6, 1890, the Oliver Iron and Steel Mills of Pittsburg, shut down, discharging 2,000 employees. On the same date the cotton firm of Myer & Co., of New Orleans, failed, with liabilities at \$2,000,000.

January 18, 1891, the American National Bank at Kansas City suspended, with liabilities at \$2,250,000.

May 8, 1891, the Spring Garden National Bank at Philadelphia closed its doors, and the Pennsylvania Safe Deposit and Trust company made an assignment.

The Homestead strike and other strikes during 1892, and prior to election day, are well remembered by the people.

MCKINLEY TARIFF AND PANIC START TOGETHER

The record discloses that the first indications of the so-called panic of 1893 were given November 11, 1890, a little more than THIRTY DAYS AFTER THE MCKINLEY TARIFF BILL BECAME A LAW. From that date the panic raged, and while its effects were felt for several years it reached its worst stage in 1893, and during the early days of 1894, DURING ALL OF WHICH TIME THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF LAW WAS IN EFFECT.

THE EXTENT OF FAMOUS REPUBLICAN PANICS

The panic of 1873, under Republican rule and twelve years of high tariff taxation, was the most disastrous and the period of business depression for five years thereafter was the most severe of any in history.

From 1881 to 1886, under two Republican tariffs, there were labor strikes involving 22,304 establishments and 1,323,203 workmen. Of these strikes 9,439 were for an increase of wages and 4,344 against reduction of wages.

Mr. Reed's party tinkered the tariff in 1883. In that year there were 9,184 business failures, involving \$172,874,000. In 1884 there were 10,968 failures involving \$226,343,000. In the next year, still under the Republican tariff and currency laws, there was a general business depression. More than 1,000,000 men were out of employment.

In 1890 the McKinley bill was passed, and there were 10,673 failures in that year, and 12,394 the next, with liabilities in each year amounting to nearly \$200,000,000. The tariff was raised to nearly fifty per cent. but wages either stood still or declined, while the prices of necessities advanced. The protected manufacturers kept all their "bonus" as usual.

Tramps and trusts, the twin products of a monopolists' tariff, were practically unknown in this country until we had endured uninterrupted Republican rule for a dozen years.

The worst labor troubles, the bloodiest riots, the most destructive strikes, the most brutal lockouts ever known in any country have occurred here under the high tariffs, bought, made and paid for by the contributors of the Republican campaign funds.

THE ROOSEVELT PANIC OF 1907

The Roosevelt panic broke with full force on the whole country Monday, October 28, 1907, after a long term of high tariffs and Republican rule. On Sunday bankers' conferences

were held in every town in the United States. Cash payments were everywhere suspended, although checks were honored to the extent of a small per cent. of the individual's deposit.

Soup houses and "bread lines" dotted the continent, in 1907, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In all the large cities in Pennsylvania, especially Pittsburg, Johnstown, Altoona, Lancaster, Philadelphia, and the coal regions, you can easily recall how business was paralyzed, and sparrows built nests in the smokeless stacks of our great industries. In all the large centers thousands of honest men were in dire want, and our charities were taxed beyond their limit. Soup houses were not regarded then as a disgrace, but an absolute necessity to save starving humanity.

You "calamity howlers" and "soup house politicians" are like Roosevelt before the recent Senate Investigation—at critical moments, and on important matters, your memory strangely and conveniently fails you on such incriminating facts. During Roosevelt's time, as only an instance, the city of Pittsburg issued \$200,000 in bonds to give the unemployed work on the streets as a result of this panic. The Salvation Army took care of the other poor, while Teddy loaned the Government's gold to Morgan to speculate and profit on others' distresses.

In concluding this article let us quote from an editorial published in the New York Evening Post, of October, 1907, when the Roosevelt panic was still in effect. It said:

"But now their panic chickens have come home to roost. Here we are in an off year; the little talk there is of tariff reform comes more from Republicans than from Democrats; no political bugaboo can be alleged to be interfering with the beneficent workings of the high tariff, yet it is visibly failing to do what its champions have avowed it always would do. The advance agent of prosperity has been replaced by the bill collector of adversity. Whatever other effects the panic may have, it has at least dealt a death blow to the tariff superstition. Perhaps in no other way could we have gotten rid of it. Hereafter, any man who uses the argument that you must not demand the abolition of tariff outrages since, if you do, you will imperil prosperity, will be laughed at. The way is at least open to attack the question of protective duties in statesmanlike fashion, without having to face the abuse and prejudice and idolatrous ignorance which have for years made it difficult to deal with the tariff like rational men."

The year 1912 will be known in political history as the time of the "Republican Party's Panic," when the selfish ambitions of an ungrateful Ex-President completely wrecked that great organization. Roosevelt always was, and ever will be, a panic.



"PRICES CLIMB HIGHER THAN WE CAN PUSH THE EARNINGS UP."—Woodrow Wilson.

STORY OF ONLY ONE WEEK

If Women Could Vote There Would Be a Change

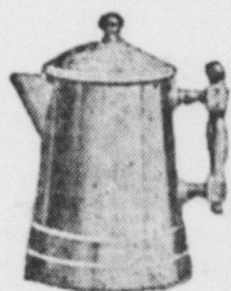
By BYRON W. HOLT.

(Chairman of the Tariff Reform Committee of the Reform Club.)

While most protected manufacturers were ashamed of themselves even back in 1890 for selling their goods at greatly reduced prices to foreigners and were certainly not parading the fact that they were discriminating against our own citizens—who pay the tariff taxes and who are therefore entitled to all the "benefits" of "protection"—yet it was comparatively easy in 1890 to obtain the export prices of most exported articles. In fact, two export journals, the *American Mail and Export Journal* and the *Australasian and South American*, then published the export prices in Spanish, while a monthly issue of the *Engineering and Mining Journal* contained a "prices current" with the statement that "discounts are for export only."

"BE MOST INJURIOUS"

Of course many leading Republicans and protectionists then denied that protected manufactured goods were commonly sold cheaper for export. Such prices, they said, were given only in rare instances and under exceptional conditions. Moreover, they claimed that the lower prices quoted to foreigners were for the wholesale trade alone. To refute these statements the New York *World* published a letter from the *Engineering and Mining Journal* which freely admitted that the lower (export) prices quoted in its "prices current" were the retail prices at which any foreigner could buy our goods in our domestic markets and that "our domestic subscribers are barred from the prices quoted in these columns." The letter stated that in a number of instances "houses have written us: 'Prices



**ALUMINUM
COFFEE
POT
MADE IN
NEW
KENSINGTON
PA.**

**EXPORT PRICE \$1.04
HOME PRICE \$1.50
(44% HIGHER)
"PROTECTIVE" DUTY 45%**

furnished are for export only, and it would be most injurious to us if these figures were circulated in the home market."

FOREIGN FIELDS PREEMPTED

Ten years ago, before American manufacturers had established so many agencies abroad, it was easy for the foreign

TYPICAL HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES

SOLD CHEAPER TO FOREIGNERS

Prices quoted to the Tariff Reform Committee's "export agent:"

	—Wholesale Price—		Excess charged American consumer as cost of "protection."	Payne- Aldrich duty— Per ct.
	Export.	Domestic.		
Kitchen coffee mill.....	\$.90	\$ 1.13	\$.23 equals 25%	45
Oil heater	2.20	3.08	.88 " 40%	45
Aluminum coffee pot.....	1.04	1.50	.46 " 44%	45
Aluminum frying pan.....	.51	.75	.24 " 50%	45
Cook stove	15.00	20.00	5.00 " 33%	45
Wringers (doz.)	31.65	38.00	6.35 " 20%	45
Baby carriage	9.50	12.67	3.17 " 33%	45
Vacuum bottle	3.07	4.32	1.25 " 40%	60
Flatirons (set)	.93	1.23	.30 " 33%	*
Meat chopper	.93	1.87	.94 " 100%	45
Hammock (doz.)	7.00	9.90	2.90 " 40%	45
Folding camp stools (doz.).....	3.50	4.50	1.00 " 30%	45
Mirror	6.65	8.00	1.35 " 20%	45

*45c. per pound.

purchaser to get American goods shipped to him in retail quantities direct from the manufacturer at the export price quoted in the discount sheets. But in this year's investigation the Tariff Reform committee's "export agent" frequently met with such limitations as this:

We already have the Australian territory covered and would, therefore, not be in a position to allow you to make any export shipments to that country.

Of all the manufacturers from whom our "export agent" sought prices on goods for Newfoundland, only one denied giving special rates for export lower than domestic prices. This one happened to be a manufacturer of agateware from whom our "exporter" actually had purchased goods when he was engaged in the export trade on his own account, and the concern did sell cheaper abroad than at home.

NONE EXCEPT THEIR GREED

The large manufacturers generally have representatives in New York who now look after their foreign sales, and to these agents many of our "exporter's" inquiries were referred. Dun and Bradstreet were asked to look him up, and his office was besieged by salesmen anxious to press upon him at special discounts the goods he had inquired about in his letters.

There are about 22,000,000 households in the United States. That not one of them escapes the greed of the tariff-protected manufacturer will be very plainly seen by comparing export and domestic prices on articles of common use in the home.

THE TAX ON GETTING UP

Despite the alleged blessings of "protection," a large proportion of American households have to get up early, as the long day is still the rule. In "protected" industries the nine and ten hour day is

common, and even the twelve-hour day still prevails. The American who toils to prove protection a blessing is entitled to the cheapest wakening to his day's labor. But instead of a cheap alarm clock the American gets a dear one, after voting a protective duty of 40 per cent., that prohibits competition from foreign clockmakers.

Nearly everybody is familiar with the discrimination that has been practiced by the "Watch trust" against the American consumer, resulting in some merchants buying Elgin, Waltham and other American watches cheaper in Europe than the trust sold them here and shipping them back to this country. But clocks are too bulky to make this practice profitable, and the American is helpless.

IN THE KITCHEN

Hit by tariff discrimination at their waking moment, the American family meet it at every turn. To get breakfast they use a kitchen coffee mill which is

**MADE IN
PHILADELPHIA**

**EXPORT
PRICE \$.93**

**AMERICAN
PRICE
(33% MORE)
\$1.23**



offered for export at 90 cents, but to the American purchaser not under \$1.13—one-fourth added to the price—while the protective tariff permits the American manufacturer to do business without competition from abroad.

The oil heater on which the working-

man's family might make a hasty cup of coffee and boil the eggs for breakfast—if they could afford eggs—is sold for export at \$2.20, but for the "protected" American purchaser the price is 40 per cent. higher, or \$3.08.

A two-quart aluminum coffee pot, on which there is protection of 45 per cent., is sold in this country for \$1.50, which is 44 per cent. more than the American manufacturer asks for it for export to any place not under protection's wing.

MONDAY IS WASHDAY

On Monday morning the American mother puts the washboiler on the tariff-taxed cook stove. A Peekskill, N. Y., manufacturer quoted the Tariff Reform committee's "export agent" \$15 as the foreign price for the stove he charges \$20 for in this country because the Government has decreed a tax of 45 per cent. on cook stoves. For her "Anchor Brand" wringer she is charged one-fifth more, the export price being \$31.65 a dozen and the domestic price \$38.

If the American mother wishes to get the baby out of the steam of the wash-tub and leave it to sleep in the baby carriage in the yard, she meets the tariff-tax again. For Newfoundland a leading American manufacturer quoted \$9.50 for his "Solid Comfort" baby carriage, but for all those who enjoy the blessings of "protection" the wholesale price even is \$12.67, or one-third more. By a duty of 45 per cent. the American baby is often "protected" out of having any carriage at all. For the poor the protective tariff has made a go-cart a luxury.

If the family be well-to-do and buy a vacuum bottle to keep the baby's milk cold, it costs 40 per cent. more than if it was sold abroad. The home price is \$4.32, the export price \$3.07, and the duty 60 per cent.

IRON ON TUESDAY

Tuesday is ironing day, which the kind hearted protectionists have tried to make happier for the housemother by compell-

EXPORT		AMERICAN
PRICE		PRICE
\$2.20		(40% HIGHER)
DUTY		\$3.08
45%		

ing her to pay nearly a third more for her flatirons, as is proved by the export prices quoted by the Philadelphia manufacturers of the "Enterprise" brand. The heavier the iron the greater the weight of protection, as it is fixed at four-fifths of a cent per pound. The set of sad-irons these honest Quaker city people offer for export at 93 cents they will sell to the "protected" Americans for \$1.23.

MAY BAKE ON WEDNESDAY

Wednesday being baking day, the protected American household has other chances to see how painstakingly careful protection has been for them. The meat chopper costs them just double the export price, the slaw and vegetable cutter and the potato shredder cost two-fifths more than they would sell for

MADE IN PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
To FOREIGNERS \$15



To AMERICANS
(33% MORE) \$20
"PROTECTIVE" DUTY, 45%

across the line in Canada, and the pots and pans of aluminum—if they can afford such conveniences—come 50 per cent. dearer. It is chiefly due to that 45 per cent. duty.

Even the vanilla flavoring extract for the cornstarch pudding costs the American family a third more than for export to the foreign family, because the kind protectionists have given the American workman two kinds of protection on this extract—the specific duty of 60 cents a pound and an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent.

DO SEWING ON THURSDAY

Thursday the children's clothes have to be made, and the Domestic sewing machine is handy. It would be just as handy, however, if the American family could get it for the export price, \$18.62, instead of the \$30 or more they have to pay. The \$11.38 extra charged his wife for this sewing machine is a week's wages for many millions of American workmen. If the American housewives knew that over \$9,000,000 worth of American made sewing machines were sold abroad last year at these lower prices few of their husbands would vote for protection this year.

JOHNNY MOWS LAWN, FRIDAY

Friday after school Johnny mows the lawn. If he uses a 14-inch "Eclipse" mower the family has been mulcted at least \$1.50 that would not have been charged for the same machine for export, the foreign and domestic prices being \$6.50 and \$8.

LAST WORK DAY, SATURDAY

Saturday is the last day of work for the week in most industries except the highly protected steel industry and a few others like it. Father gets back from work early and Mother asks him to fix up the furniture or the house, and he does it with a hammer on which he has

paid a bonus of 20 per cent., a hand saw on which he has paid a bonus of 36 per cent. and a screwdriver on which he has paid a bonus of 37 per cent. above export prices. He doesn't want to miss his lodge, so he keeps his eye on the \$1.75 Camden mantel clock. What would he think if he knew it sold for export at \$1.20, or 45 per cent. less? The duty is 40 per cent.

If the family affords toilet soap, a necessity which the 50 per cent. tariff tax has made a luxury, this American family washes up at a cost of 33 to 69 per cent. more than it would cost abroad, for that is the extent of the Colgates' increase in domestic over foreign prices on their leading brands of toilet soaps. Other soapmakers do the same way.

CATCHES YOU ON SUNDAY

Sunday they may try to get away to the country. The hammock costs 40 per cent. above the price asked of foreigners. Instance the "Gem," made in Racine, Wis., and quoted to our "export agent" at \$7 a dozen—the same hammocks sold here wholesale for \$9.90.

If they go into camp they pay 27 per cent. above export price for folding camp beds and 30 per cent. more for camp stools.

When this head of an American household comes home and catches sight of himself in a mirror—which cost at wholesale \$8, against \$6.65, the price to foreign purchasers—is he not justified in asking himself whether he looks more "protected" than he is? He has been "stung" through "protection" on nearly everything he and his family have used from end to end of the week. The chances are nine to one he himself is not in a "protected" industry, for at most only one out of ten Americans is so employed. He sees that "protection" makes him pay more at home for manufactured articles than they sell for abroad, with 3,000 or 5,000 miles freight added. In the name of "protection" he has paid from 10 to 100 per cent. more than the export price for the necessities of life.



Behold the ma-chine.
It is a sew-ing ma-chine.
A Tex-as la-dy bought it in San An-ton-i-o.
Then her hus-band took her to Mex-i-co.
She went shop-ping.
She found the same ma-chine sell-ing for fer-ty per cent. less.
Was he in-dig-nant?
You bet.

ROOSEVELT OPPOSED PURE FOOD

Dr. Wiley Makes Exposures

EVERY intelligent citizen who reads the newspapers and keeps in touch with current events knows of "Dr. Wiley." In the past few years he has been constantly before the public as a Government official devoting his best thought and energies to the interests of humanity.

Harvey W. Wiley, M. D., for several years was Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States department of Agriculture.

He resigned the office which he had held for many years, and in which he had stood consistently and unflinchingly for the interest of the consumer, as against the traffic in adulterated and dishonest foods and drugs, as was upheld by a corrupt department, in order that he might have the larger freedom of speech and action which the great campaign for Pure Food demands.

He resigned his position because he found the various departments of the Government honey-combed with corruption, and under the influence of the adulterators and food dopers. He resigned, as any honest man would, because he found every honest effort hampered.

Dr. Wiley is now free from official restrictions and can wage his battle for pure food as he deems best. Some time ago he announced that he would support Wilson for President, because his election would bring about a change in the Agricultural Department, and thus many needed reforms could be effected.

With this introductory of Dr. Wiley the following extracts are made from some of his recent speeches in this campaign:

WILEY RAPS ROOSEVELT

In a speech at Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 2, Dr. Wiley made his debut as a campaign speaker. His speech was devoted largely to an attack upon Colonel Roosevelt who, he said, was falsely claiming credit for the passage of the pure food and drug act. He announced he would support Wilson and Marshall. The following are extracts:

"Read the high-sounding moralities of the Progressive platform," said the doctor, "and compare them with the actual performances of its master builder. They don't seem consistent. I cannot conceive of any more wicked and law-breaking performance. A beneficent law—passed in good faith by Congress—was mercilessly eviscerated and the disemboweled corpse was turned over to the Secretary of Agriculture for dissection. The Secretary of Agriculture; inspired by his trustees in crime—Solicitor McCabe and Associate Dunlap—attacked the carcass with the avidity of fasting buzzards, and soon only the whitening bones of the poor food law remained as mute witnesses of its existence."

Dr. Wiley declared that the chief cause of his "breaking away from my life-long Republican affiliations is the at-



DR. HARVEY W. WILEY.

titude of two Republican administrations, viz: those of Roosevelt and Taft, to the Food and Drugs act.

"Arrayed against this salutary statute had been formed the very worst elements of commercialism that this or any other country could produce. Debasers and misbranders of foods and drugs, seeking to poison the foods that keep us well and debase the drugs that are given us when ill, for years had succeeded in blocking legislation. During all this time no President of the United States and no Cabinet officer ever said a favoring word for the enactment of this law—except on one or two occasions in a most perfunctory way."

Dr. Wiley spoke of difficulties he had encountered in enforcing the law, of the appointment of Associate Chemist Dunlap and "the growth of Solicitor McCabe's power." Finally, he said, to keep out of the courts, the opponents of the law appealed to Secretary Wilson and President Roosevelt. "Shortly thereafter," he continued, "I was asked by the Secretary of Agriculture to go with him to the President's office. Solicitor McCabe and Associate Chemist Dunlap were also of the party. There we met a number of food manufacturers and James S. Sherman, at that time a member of the House of Representatives."

HOW THE REMSEN BOARD CAME ABOUT

"Turning to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, President Roosevelt asked: 'Mr. Wilson, do you think the addition of benzoate of soda in foods is injurious?' The Secretary answered 'Yes.' Then, turning to me, he said: 'Dr. Wiley, do you think the use of benzoate of soda in foods is injurious?' I answered: 'I do not think, I know; I have tried it on healthy young men and it made them ill.' The same question was asked of Solicitor McCabe and Associate Dunlap. They both answered in the affirmative."

"Then, turning to the Republican representatives of business, and striking the table a ringing blow with his fist, the President said: 'Gentlemen, if this drug is injurious you shall not put it in foods.'

Had matters stopped there there would have been no Remsen board. But at this juncture Mr. Sherman interposed: 'But, Mr. President, how about the saccharin? My firm saved four thousand dollars last year by using asaccharin instead of sugar.' I unfortunately 'butted in' at this juncture and said: 'Yes, Mr. President, and every one who eats these products is deceived, believing he is eating sugar, and, moreover, the health is threatened by this drug.' Turning upon me in sudden anger and with fierce visage, the President said: 'ANYBODY WHO SAYS SACHARIN IS INJURIOUS IS AN IDIOT. Mr. Rixey gives it to me every day.' Having thus had my mental classification officially defined, I withdrew.

POISONING THE PEOPLE

"Two days thereafter the Remsen board was gazetted. It was received with a shout of acclaim from the throat of every adulterator and misbrander of foods in the land. Instead of having to go to the courts to defend their nefarious practices, they were now the wards of the Great Father at Washington, and from that time to this have continued their activities in poisoning and defrauding the people under his protecting wing. All prosecutions against the users of benzoic acid and its salts, sulphurous acid and its salts, alum, saccharin and sulphate of copper were suspended. This is protecting the people's rights against the predatory interests with a vengeance."

CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY

"Who committed this unpardonable sin against the conscience and health of the public? The Great Tribune of the People, Theodore Roosevelt, and his Cabinet officers. I am naturally not greatly enthused with the prospect of the continuation of this crime against humanity by the return of Theodore Roosevelt to supreme power. The imperious way in which he wielded his power when President, his well known contempt for Congress and for law and his dictatorial control of the convention which nominated him for President do not augur well for the permanence of the Republic under his further dictatorship. Roosevelt is just as apt to support the bad as the good. HE IS NOT GUIDED BY PRINCIPLE, BUT BY IMPULSE—and he is essentially dangerous to free institutions. He who disfranchises the men that Abraham Lincoln died to set free is an apostate from the party which honored him with the Presidency."

At a recent speech in Pittsburg, Dr. Wiley said:

SOME REMARKABLE MEN

"In the celebrated case in the Federal court in Indianapolis, to force the Indiana State Board of Health to adopt the decision of the Remsen board that benzoate of soda is a harmless ingredient in foods, I did qualify and was five days on the witness stand."

"All the members of the Remsen board, those eminent guardians of the Nation's health, and their assistants, were ordered to Indianapolis to help break down the sanitary laws of the State and crowd

doped foods down the throats of her citizens.

"All the 'eminence' of that illegally constituted board was invoked for that purpose. The State of Indiana asked me to go to Indianapolis and testify in her behalf. The Secretary of Agriculture forbade me to do so. The court was moved to Washington.

"The eminent solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, George P. McCabe, advised me that the subpoena of the court was not binding. But I obeyed it and qualified as an expert on food adulteration.

JUDGE NOT IMPRESSED

"When the case was completed and the evidence submitted to Justice Anderson, evidently the judge was not impressed with the eminence of the Remsen board. He decided every point in controversy against that board. No wonder that Justice Anderson, in the elegant and polite language of Theodore Roosevelt, is a 'damned crook and a jackass.' He didn't agree with the colonel that National and State food laws should be construed solely in the interests of the adulterators.

"It is plain that great men of eminence in science as well as in politics may be the most bitter opponents of the public welfare.

WAS FRIENDLY TO PRESIDENT

"Finally I am accused of at one time favoring the renomination of Taft. I confess the crime. Taft is a gentleman. No one need fear of going into his personal and official presence and being denounced in vulgar language and insulted. And then we should not forget how salutary has been his nomination and how potent for the welfare of the Nation. The ballots of November will show what a great help Taft has been in saving the Republic. Taft, by insuring the defeat of Roosevelt, has deserved well of the Republic. In spite of all his mistakes, of omissions and commissions, his place in history, in the hearts of his countrymen, is assured. He will be known as a President who discharged the duties of his high office with dignity and honor, even if without success. He has not indulged in fish market vituperation and vulgarity. He has not denounced his opponents as liars, thieves, idiots, crooks and jackasses. As he saw his duty, not always in the clear light of the public welfare, he has done it soberly and generally in the high effort of devotion to duty.

"Yes, I did favor the renomination of President Taft. IT WAS ONLY HIS FAILURE TO FUMIGATE THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FREE IT FROM ITS FOUL SMELLING SCANDALS, INHERITED FROM THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION, THAT PREVENTED ME FROM WORKING FOR HIS RE-ELECTION.

TAFT WHISKY DECISION

After telling the story of the "What is whisky?" investigation and prosecution which were pending when Mr. Roosevelt went out of office, Dr. Wiley said: "President Taft lost no time in utterly repudiating the only point on which Mr. Roosevelt had upheld the law. He directed Solicitor General Bowers to hold a trial, summon and examine witnesses, etc.

In most of the whisky cases, the speaker said, appeals were pending when

President Taft was inaugurated. "President Taft," he added, "has prided himself on his confidence in, and support of, the judiciary. Yet knowing these cases were pending, he stooped from his high office to do a favor to the worst lot of adulterators in Christendom and ordered the whole matter dropped from the dockets.

"It is impossible, therefore, that I should have confidence in the coming conduct of these two candidates, no matter how profusely they may promise to be good and work for the common welfare."

CAN BE NO FREE TRADE.

Woodrow Wilson Denounces Anti-quated Stump Oratory.

In a recent speech Governor Wilson said:

"These gentlemen (Republican speakers and papers), are saying: 'If you give power to the Democrats you will run into evil days. For one thing you will have free trade.' Ah, that ancient bogey. How long will they continue to dress this thing of their imagination in the old clothes of antiquated stump orators.

"THERE CAN BE NO FREE TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES so long as the established fiscal policy of the Federal Government is maintained. The Federal Government has chosen throughout all the generations that have preceded us to maintain itself chiefly on indirect interest of direct taxation. I dare say we shall never see a time when it can alter that policy in any substantial degree, and there is no Democrat of prudence or thoughtfulness that I have met who contemplates a programme of free trade.

"But what we have been doing, and what we intend to do, what the House of Representatives has been attempting to do and will attempt to do again, and succeed, is to weed this garden of industry that we have been cultivating. If we have been laying at the roots of our industrial enterprises this fertilization of protection, we have found that the stimulation was not equal in respect of all the growths in the garden, and that there are some growths which every man can distinguish with the naked eye, which have so over-topped the rest, which have so thrown the rest into destroying shadow, which it is impossible for the industries of the United States as a whole to prosper under their desolating obstruction. We are going into our garden, therefore, and weed it. We are going to give the little plants air and light in which to grow.

"We are going to pull up every root that has so spread itself as to draw all the nutriment of the soil from the other plants. We are going to see to it that fertilization of intelligence, of invention, or origination, is once more applied to a set of industries now threatening to be too much concentrated. That is the policy of the Democratic party in regard to the protective tariff, as I understand it.

"The Democratic party has not pro-

posed to change the established fiscal policy of this country, except where it furnishes root for special privileges, and wherever special privileges grows there American labor languishes.

A GOVERNMENT OF LAW

"The Government of the United States under the Democratic party will attempt to put all through this nation the structural steel of law, so that no man can doubt what his rights are, or doubt the stability of the thing that he is walking on.

"Our principle is that nobody ought to receive or retain special privileges at all; that every special privilege shall be destroyed, not with a ruthless hand, not in such fashion as suddenly to upset the conditions of business, but nevertheless with the firmness and kindness of the judicious parent."

Jelly-Fish Story



Uncle Sam—What is the difference, William, between a jelly-fish and a man?
"It's the difference in the cost of productions here and abroad, I think."

Her Little Joke.

Wife—John, I wish you'd drop into the hardware store on your way home and get a water cracker.

Hub—A water cracker—in a hardware store?

Wife — Certainly! — an ice-pick, stupid!—Boston Transcript.

A Pertinent Query.

Teacher—It is said that a camel can go seven days without water.

Small Boy—Please, ma'am, how long can he go if he has water?

WANTED



100,000 Earnest Citizens to Contribute Each ONE HONEST DOLLAR to Elect a President of and for the People. No Trust Money Accepted. Mail Your Contribution to Democratic Headquarters, 9 S. Second St., Harrisburg, Pa., and You Will Receive a Handsome "Contributor's Button" like Above.

Will Wage War on Monopoly

Human Beings and the Liberties of the People Must and Will Be Zealously Guarded.

From Woodrow Wilson's Speech at Scranton, Pa., September 23, 1912.

When you offer the securities of a great corporation to anybody who wishes to purchase them, you must open that corporation to the inspection of everybody who wants to purchase. There must be inspection wherever it is known that men may be deceived with regard to the contents of the premises. If we believe that fraud lies in wait for us, we must have the means of determining whether fraud lies there or not. Similarly, the treatment of labor by the great corporations is not what it was in Jefferson's time. Who in this great audience knows his employer? I mean among those who go down into the mines, or go into the mills and factories, and who never see, who practically never deal with, the president of the corporation. You probably don't know the directors of the corporation by sight. The only thing you know is that by the score, by the hundred, by the thousand, you are employed with your fellow-workmen. Therefore, whenever bodies of men employ bodies of men it ceases to be a private relationship. So that when a court, when a court in my own state, held that workingmen could not peaceably dissuade other workingmen from taking employment and based the decision upon the analogy of domestic servants, they simply showed that their minds and understandings were lingering in an age which had passed away two or three generations ago. This dealing of great bodies of men with other bodies of men is a matter of public scrutiny, and should be a matter of public regulation.

THE MINER MUST BE SAFEGUARDED

Similarly, it was no business of the law in the time of Jefferson to come into my house and see how I kept house. But when my house, when my property, when my so-called private property, became a great mine, and men went along dark corridors amidst every kind of danger in order to dig out of the bowels of the earth things necessary for the industries of a whole nation, and when it was known that no individual owned these mines, that they were owned by great stock companies, that their partnership was as wide as great communities, then all the old analogies absolutely collapsed, and it became the right of the government to go down in these mines and see whether human beings were properly treated in them or not, to see whether accidents were properly safeguarded against, to see whether the modern methods of using these inestimable riches of the world were followed or were not followed. And so you know that by the action of a Democratic house only two years ago the Bureau of Mines and Mining was fully equipped to act as foster father of the miners of the United States, and to go into these so-called private properties and see that the life of human beings was just as much safeguarded there as it could be in the circumstances, just as much safeguarded as it would be upon the streets of Scranton; because there are dangers on the streets of Scranton. If somebody puts a derrick improperly erected and secured on top of a building or overtopping the street upon any kind of structure, then the government of the city has the right to say that that derrick is so secured that you and I can walk under it and not be afraid that the heavens are going to fall on us. And similarly in these great beehives wherein every corridor swarm men of flesh and blood, it is similarly the privilege of the government, whether of the state or of the United States, as the case may be, to see that human life is properly cared for, and that the human lungs have something to breathe.

WHERE DOES THE WORKINGMAN COME IN

We are accused of wishing to minimize the powers of

the government of the United States. I am not afraid of the utmost exercise of the powers of the Government of Pennsylvania, or of the Union, provided they are exercised with patriotism and intelligence, and really in the interest of the people who are living under them. But when it is proposed to set up guardians over these people and to take care of them by a process of tutelage and supervision, in which they play no active part, I utter my absolute objection. Because the proposal of the third party, for example, is not to take you out of the hands of the men who have corrupted the government of the United States, but to see to it that you remain in their hands and that that government guarantees to you that they will be humane to you. One of the corporations in the United States which has succeeded in mastering the laborer and saying to him, you shall not organize; you shall not exercise your liberty of co-operation, though we who employ you are using the power of organization to the utmost point of absolute control, namely, the United States Steel Corporation, paid enormous bonuses to those who promoted its organization at the same time that it was making men work twelve hours seven days in the week at wages which, in the 365 days of the year, would not allow enough to support a family. If they have millions to divide among themselves and got these millions as they profess to get them, from the opportunities created by the tariff, where does the workingman come in?

THE GOVERNMENT MUST BE THE ONLY MASTER

Mr. Roosevelt himself has spoken of the profits which they get as "prize" money, and his objection is just the objection that I am raising. He says that not enough of the prize money gets into the pay envelope. And I quite agree with him, but I want to know how he proposed to get it there. I search his programme from top to bottom, and the only proposal I can find is this: That there shall be an industrial commission charged with the supervision of the great monopolistic combinations which have been formed under the protection of the tariff, and that the government of the United States shall see to it that these gentlemen who have conquered labor shall be kind to labor. And I find then the proposition is this: That there shall be two masters, the great corporation, and over it the government of the United States, and I ask who is going to be master of the government of the United States. It has a master now, those who in combination control these monopolies. And if the government controlled by the monopolies in its turn controls the monopolies, the partnership is finally consummated.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE SAME CHANCE

I don't care how benevolent the master is going to be, I will not live under a master. That is not what America was created for. America was created in order that every man should have the same chance with every other man to exercise mastery over his own fortunes. Now, what I want to do is to follow the example of the authorities of the city of Glasgow. I want to light and patrol the corridors of these great organizations, in order to see that nobody who tries to traverse them is waylaid and maltreated. Because if you will but hold them off, if you will but see to it that the weak are protected, I will venture a wager with you that there are some men in the United States now weak, economically weak, who have brains enough to compete with these gentlemen, and if you will but protect them, they will presently come into the market and put these gentlemen on

their mettle. And the minute they come into the market there will be a bigger market for labor and a different wage scale for labor. Because it is susceptible of absolute proof that the high-paid labor of America—where it is high paid—is cheaper than the low-paid labor of the continent of Europe. Do you know that about ninety per cent., I am told, of those who are employed in labor in this country are not employed in the protected industries, and that their wages are almost without exception higher than the wages of those who are employed in the protected industries. There is no corner on carpenters, there is no corner on bricklayers, there is no corner on individual instances of classes of skilled laborers, but there is a corner on the poolers in the furnaces, there is a corner on the men who dive down into the mines, they are in the grip of a controlling power which determines the market rates of wages in the United States, and only where labor is free is labor highly paid in America.

FIGHTING FOR LIBERTY OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY

So that when I am fighting against monopolistic control, I am fighting for the liberty of every man in America, and I am fighting for the liberty of American industry. These gentlemen say that this commission which they wish to set up should not be bound too much by laws, but that they should be allowed to indulge in what they call constructive regulation, which amounts to administration. And they intimate, though they do not say, that it will be perfectly feasible for this commission to regulate prices and also, I dare say, to regulate in the long run, though they do not now propose it, the rates of wages. How are they going to regulate them? Suppose that they take the net profits of a great concern, and if you take some of these great monopolistic concerns the net profits are very large, and suppose they say these net profits are too large. How are they going to tell how much of these profits came from efficiency of administration, and how much from excessive prices? Now, if you tax efficiency, you discourage industry. If you tax excessive profits, you destroy your monopoly, that is to say, you discourage your monopoly without increasing its efficiency. Because without competition there isn't going to be efficiency.

THE LIBERATION OF THE PEOPLE

I want a chance to fight for the liberation of American industry, and I know how to do it. I didn't find it out. I have had no divine inspiration. I do not pretend to have the absolute by the wool, but I have been fortunate enough to

live with men who did know how. And I have been docile enough to learn from men who did know. The only advantage that I can claim is that I haven't any notes in bank, and therefore am at liberty to look around me. I have always been careful to live on the salary that I have, knowing that that was the only condition of independence. And being at liberty to look around, having the privileges of being associated with men who were in the thick of every kind of affairs, I have had the opportunity of knowing what was going on, and I have had the opportunity of knowing how things can be done, which are exactly opposite to those which are proposed in the programme I have just been criticising. These giant corporations have got their monopolistic power because the processes of competition by which they crushed the small man out were not regulated, and I am in favor of such regulation of competition as will see to it that new entries can come into the race, and that the newcomer is allowed to show his paces before he is put out of the race. You can do that. You can say to these gentlemen who are in the driver's seat of these cars of Juggernaut, "You can drive down the highways, but we warn you that if anybody gets run over, the driver goes to jail. We don't care how big the concern is, we don't care how powerful a business you have built up, if you don't use your power unfairly, but the minute you use it unfairly, then you come under the ban of the law. Mark you, we are not going to put the car of juggernaut in jail, we are going to put the driver in jail, because we want to use the car ourselves. What we want you to distinctly understand is that nobody is going to take a joy ride in that thing; that we recognize in this great thing the majesty and it may be the majestic duty of the great conception of property, but we also recognize on the road the great thronging multitudes of mankind, and if you can't drive along that road without crushing men, then we will have to forbid even the road to you, because we are going to protect men."

The question of the day is not the division of responsibility, but the method of the liberation of the people.

If every Democrat in Pennsylvania goes to the polls and votes in November the Republican keystone in the arch will be broken—and Wilson will win.

Four years ago we had a panic after years of high tariff. Do you remember the soup houses at the close of Roosevelt's term? Of course you do.

MORGAN EXPECTED NOTHING.

J. Pierpont Morgan, in his testimony before the Senate Investigating committee, acknowledged that he had subscribed \$150,000 to the Roosevelt campaign in 1904. But he wanted it distinctly understood that he made the subscriptions without the expectation of "any return in any shape or manner." He was just acting "for the best interests of the government."

Well, has anybody ever accused him of getting any return?

Let us see. The Morgan Harvester trust was deliberately protected by Roosevelt.

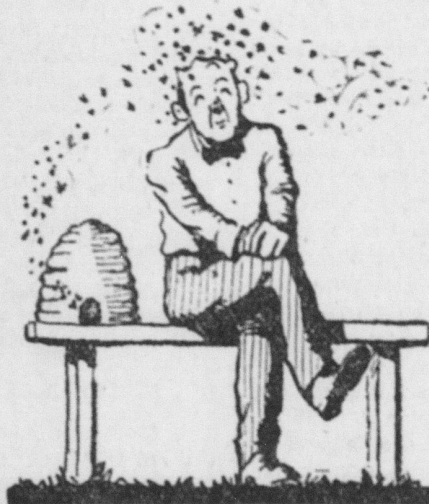
The Morgan steel corporation was permitted to absorb a rival concern by Roosevelt.

A partner of Mr. Morgan, Mr. Bacon, was put into the State department, and subsequently into the diplomatic service.

A son-in-law of Mr. Morgan, Mr. Satterlee, was made assistant secretary of the navy.

Mr. Morgan contributed \$150,000 to the Roosevelt campaign, but he "never expected any returns and never got any."

Certainly not. Who has said that he did get any?



Behold the Bees,
They are hav-ing fun with the
man.
They are sting-ing him.
Is the man sore?
Oh, no. He does not not-ice
them.
He is the Ul-ti-mate Con-sum-er.
He is used to be-ing stung.
He is stung ev-er-y day by the
Tar-iff.

For President:
WOODROW WILSON
of New Jersey.

For Vice President:
THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL
of Indiana.

STATE TICKET
Auditor General:
ROBERT E. CRESSWELL
of Cambria

State Treasurer:
WILLIAM H. BERRY
of Delaware.

Congressmen-At-Large:
JOSEPH HOWLEY
of Allegheny

E. E. GREENAWALT
of Lancaster.

GEORGE R. McLEAN
of Luzerne.

GEORGE B. SHAW
of Westmoreland.

The
Democrats of Pennsylvania
 WHO HAVE NOT GIVEN TO
The National Campaign Fund
 SHOULD
DO SO AT ONCE
 SEND CHECKS TO
Vance C. McCormick, Chairman
Box 547, Harrisburg

Queer Case of Thrift.

There was a man in one of the interior Vermont towns who had an old horse, ring-boned, spavined, with the heaves and every other horse ailment—a mere shadow of a horse. He used to drive the horse to town every day and was jeered by his neighbors for using such a miserable beast.

One day he walked into the store at the corners. "Where's your horse, Jim?" a friend asked.

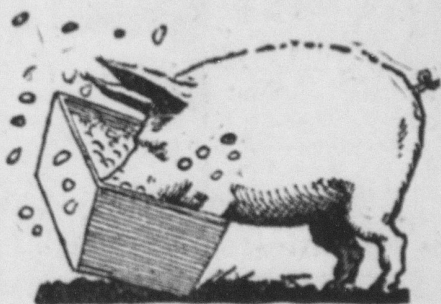
"Sold him."

"Sold him! How much did you get?"

"Got a hundred dollars."

"Whom in thunder did you sell that horse to for a hundred dollars?"

"Why," replied the Vermonter, as he exhibited a roll of bills, "I sold him to mother."—*Saturday Evening Post.*



See that fat Pig!
 Look at his feet—both feet.
 They are in the Protection
 Trough.
 Is the Pig eat-ing swill?
 No, he is eat-ing mon-ey.
 Happy pig!
 His trough is al-ways full.
 The Con-sum-er fills it.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Man is weak. That is why he invests in a cantaloupe when he knows the chances are ten to one against him.—*Toledo Blade.*

"Miss Bragsome says she has had six proposals of marriage since June. She must have a lovely disposition." "No," replied Miss Cayenne; "lively imagination."—*Washington Star.*

Young Widow—Did you have any trouble getting Jack to propose? Girl Friend—No, dear; I told him you were after him.—*Boston Transcript.*

"I wonder if she cares for me at all?" "Has she given you no sign?" "One. Once I saw her setting the clock back when I came to call."



THE NEXT BIG REVIEW, NOV. 5TH.

By De Mar, in Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Independent Republican!

Why Choose Between Evils? Make Your Vote Count?

Independent Republicans in Pennsylvania face a unique opportunity and responsibility in this campaign. It will be their ballots that determine the casting of the thirty-eight electoral votes of the Keystone State this year, which may decide the Presidential issue in the nation.

Believing that the hope of those who have been fighting for good government in Pennsylvania and in the nation, lies in the defeat of both the candidates who have in the past commanded the support of Republican voters, and in the election of the man who, as Governor of New Jersey, has shown himself capable of dealing with political problems from the standpoint of good citizenship, rather than narrow partisanship, independent and progressive Republicans in all parts of the Keystone State have leagued together to accomplish this end. They invite the active co-operation of the great army of men who have fought with them in the past against bossism, corruption and the domination of selfish interests.

They believe that Governor Wilson has shown a grasp of the national problems, an understanding of the national needs, a breadth of vision, a fighting force, coupled with tolerance and fairness, a determination to strike at the roots of evils, and above all, a quality of leadership and a power of achievement, which insures an administration at Washington, capable of serving the people immediately and effectively. They believe that neither President Taft nor ex-President Roosevelt is in a position to do as much in the next four years, for the general good of all the people, because neither, if elected, would have the support of a Congress united in sympathy with his principles and policy. They believe that neither of these has shown himself wholly free to determine the policy of the national government, in the direction of relieving the burdens, destroying the inequalities, abolishing the special privileges which have created the unrest and discontent that prevails throughout the country.

The Woodrow Wilson Independent Republican League of Pennsylvania, with headquarters at No. 131 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, was organized as a clearing house of ideas and activities, for those Republicans who believe that Wilson should win. It is affiliated with the Wilson National Progressive Republican League, organized by such well known

and universally respected progressives as Rudolph Spreckels, the graft-fighter of San Francisco; Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the pure food champion; Louis Brandeis, of Boston, known the country over as the "attorney for the people" in the fight against monopoly; Rev. Josiah Strong, president of the American Institute of Social Service, New York; Charles R. Crane, philanthropist, of Chicago; John D. Spreckels, foe of the Sugar Trust; Ex-Senator John J. Blaine, right bower of Senator Robert M. La Follette, in his fight against special privilege in Wisconsin; Wallace Batchelder, Rough Rider and lawyer, of Vermont, formerly chairman of the Roosevelt State Committee; Senator John D. Works, of California, and scores of others, who have been foremost in the progressive cause for years.

In Pennsylvania, the spirit of reform represented by these men is equally strong, and the League has already enlisted the support of such men as Henry C. Niles, of York, who is acting as State Chairman; Powell Evans, Samuel S. Fels, Louis J. Iolb, James A. Develin, Thomas R. Fort, Jr., George Burnham, Jr., and Theodore J. Lewis, of Philadelphia. In Pittsburg a splendid branch has been formed, led by such well-known progressive reformers as E. I. McClintock, A. Leo Weil, George R. Wallace, L. C. Woods, Dr. J. P. Shaw, A. M. Thompson, Cornelius D. Scully and Dr. A. S. Hunter. From nearly every county assurances of support have been received.

To signalize the strength of the Republican support that has come to the aid of Governor Wilson's cause, a great mass meeting under the auspices of this league, will be held at Philadelphia, in the Academy of Music, on the evening of October 28, when Governor Wilson will sum up his appeal to the progressive Republicans of the State and nation. Other progressives of national prominence will speak from the same platform on that occasion. The reservation of seats already made, at the request of Republicans from all parts of the State, indicates an overwhelming demand.

WILSON A WINNER.

A recent canvass by the New York *Herald* indicates that Taft will carry Utah and Wyoming on account of having the support of the Mormon church; Roosevelt may get five other states; Woodrow Wilson is accorded the balance. The *Herald* is a Republican paper and is supporting Taft this campaign.

Every Old Soldier should read the article in this issue on the Pension question.

It was a Democratic Congress that gave the Old Soldier his recent increase in Pensions.

If you are growing tired over the increased cost of living stop your grumbling, because you may be getting exactly what you have been voting for these many years. Vote right this time.

Stop your growling at that good woman who presides over your home, on account of the household expenses. Probably the politicians have fooled you these many years and you are responsible for existing conditions. Vote right this time.



SEEMS TO MAKE A BIG DIFFERENCE

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